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# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 11,473 New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1885.


## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

| Vessels. | Tons | H. P. | Captains. | TUESDAY 1885. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| L. PARRAMATTA. | 4736 | 900 | W. D. Anderson. | 8th Sept. |
| M. CATHAY | 2963 | 500 | J. F. Hassall | 15th " Friday. |
| L. PEKIN | 3900 | 800 | A. Symons | 23th Sept. |
| L. NIZAM | 2726 | 500 | W. J. Webber | 2nd Oct. |
| L. VALETTA | 4868 | 1050 | J. Ormsby | 9th " |
| M. THAMES | 4151 | 80 | W. A. Seaton | 16th " |
| L. TASMANIA | 4488 | 800 | H. B. Haselwood | 23rd " |
| M. ARNO | 3538 | 500 | S. F. Gale | 2 th " |
| L. PESHAWUR | 3900 | 600 | L. H. Moule | 6th Nov. |
| M. RUME | 3013 | 160 | S. F. Cates | 13th " |
| L. CEYLON | 4131 | 800 | E. M. Edmond | 20th " |
| M. WALIUR | 3733 | 600 | P. Harris | 27th " |

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta and those marked M via Marseilles. By the direct passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A Steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

| Vessel. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | On 1885. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| HYDASPES | 2384 | 503 | G. Scrivener | 18th Sept. |
| ARCONA | 3128 | 600 | H. G. Murray | 2nd Oct. |
| RAVENNA | 3547 | 700 | E. Stewart | 16th " |

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, September 3, 1885.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *viâ* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 15 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route *or viâ* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent:—First Class, Rs. 620. Second Class, Rs. 370.

Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.

Bombay, March 27, 1885.

### NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 15th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 600, Rs. 350, Rs. 180, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered at LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Steamers.

A discount of 25, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

| | Tons. | H.P. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| RAFFAELE RUBATTINO | 5,000 | 350 | 1st Oct. 1885 |
| MANILLA | 5,000 | 350 | 1st Nov. " |

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and Heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London *viâ* Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

G. OLCESE,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.

Suneson House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 3rd Sept., 1885.

### AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN

LLOYD'S — S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

| Steamers. | Captains | Tons. | H. P. | To sail 1885 about |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| E'EKTRA | G. Mahorcich. | 4,100 | 600 | 8th Sept. |
| MEDUSA | H. Deperis | 3,500 | 550 | 2nd Oct. |
| ORION | S. Meras | 3,500 | 550 | 2nd Nov. |
| PANDORA | G. Mettel | 3,500 | 550 | 2nd Dec. |

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs. 500 | Rs. 320 | Rs. 120 |

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs. 800 | Rs. 480 |

*These rates include Wines supplied at meals.*

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail 1885. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PANDORA | G. Mettal | 3,500 | 550 | 29th Sept. |

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.

Suneson House, 30, Church-gate-street, Bombay, August 13, 1885.

### CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Comdrs. | About 1885. |
|---|---|---|---|
| CLAN BUCHANAN | 2,950 | E. N. Cobbeth | 9th Sept. |
| " GRAHAM | 2,950 | C. Alexanderson | 19th " |
| " MACLEAN | 2,320 | J. Schofield | 29th " |
| " GUILVIE | 2,450 | G. Nelson | 8th Oct. |
| " MURRAY | 2,100 | E. Worfolk | 24th " |
| " FORBES | 2,450 | J. A. Guard | 30th " |

These steamers do not carry passengers.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have excellent accommodation for first-class passengers.

For information as to rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 14th August, 1885.

**Rs. 25.**—For Rupees Twenty-five we send to any part of India, free of Postage and Packing charges, one of our crystal-faced

CELEBRATED ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

The Watches are so well known for their decided superiority that we need not further dwell on their merits. Guarantee two years.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

Beware of Imitations sold under similar names at much cheaper rates. We do not supply those Watches to the trade.

*FOR SALE.*

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.

BY

W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at the office and at the book-sellers.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 11th September, 1885, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on Monday, 14th September, at 11 a.m. (unless delayed by non-arrival of outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "ABYSSINIA," 1,129 tons, on THURSDAY, 10th September, at noon.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 9th September, at 4 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 7th September, 1885. Agents.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### DREHER'S VIENNA BEER,

IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

THIS BEER has obtained a world-wide reputation, and is without an equal in the Indian Market.

Per doz. Qts. Rs. 6-4; Pts. Rs. 4-2, cash.

SOLE AGENTS

TREACHER AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

### FOREIGN LIQUEURS AND BITTERS.

THESE Liqueurs, etc., are imported from the countries where they are produced in the greatest perfection. The difference in quality of these is immense, but owing to the high price of the genuine, great frauds are practised on the public. We guarantee all our Liqueurs to be of the best brands, and obtained from the source direct.

| | Per Bottle Qts. Rs. | a. | Cash. Pts. Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Benedictine | 5 | 8 | 3 | 0 |
| Chartreuse, from the Monastery, Green | 7 | 0 | 3 | 12 |
| Do. do. Yellow | 5 | 8 | 3 | 0 |
| Cherry Brandy, best Morella (Treachers) | 2 | 12 | 1 | 8 |
| Creme de Cacao | 3 | 4 | | |
| Creme de Noyeau (Best) | 3 | 0 | 1 | 12 |
| Curacao, Amsterdam, Orange or White | 4 | 0 | 2 | 4 |
| Kummel | 3 | 0 | | |
| Maraschino do Zara (the finest) | 3 | 12 | 2 | 0 |

BITTERS, &c.

| | Per doz. Qts. Rs. | a. | Cash. Pts. Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Angostura Bitters | | | 22 | 0 |
| Orange Bitters | 22 | 0 | 12 | 8 |
| Brandy Bitters, Treacher and Co.'s | | | | |
| Pomalo & Orange Bitters, Treacher & Co.'s | ½ pints 12 | | 0 | |
| Wine Bitters, Treacher & Co.'s | | | | |
| Ginger Brandy | 23 | 0 | | |
| Orange Brandy | 30 | 0 | | |
| Ginger Wine | 15 | 0 | | |
| Milk Punch, Treacher & Co.'s | 24 | 0 | | |
| Vermouth, French | 15 | 0 | | |
| Vermouth, Italian | 16 | 0 | | |

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

### ICE MACHINES.

WE beg to inform the public of this Presidency, that we have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS for India for the world renown

KROPFF ICE AND COOLING MACHINES

and are fully prepared to enter into Contracts with responsible parties for supplying them with

ONE TO TEN TONS PER DAY.

Machines, which we erect complete and deliver in working order.

To remove any possible doubt about the superiority of these machines over those of other makers, we have erected a 2½ tons Machine here, near Grant-road Rail-road Station, for the purpose of proving by absolute facts, to intending purchasers of Ice Machines, their superiority, economy and simplicity in working and the PURITY of the CRYSTAL ICE.

For information please apply to

MARTIN COHEN & Co.
Sole Agents for India.

5, Forbes-street.

### FACTS

FOR THE INFORMATION OF PURCHASERS OF PIANOS,

AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY, CONCERNING

J. & P. SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS,

Whose Trade-mark is

"SCHIEDMAYER,"

"PIANOFORTE FABRIK, STUTTGART."

SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY, SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.

FACT NO. I.—J. and P. SCHIEDMAYER'S FACTORY is nearly, if not quite, twice as large as that of any other firm bearing the name of Schiedmayer.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., agents, Bombay.

FACT No. 2.—The output of instruments manufactured by J. & P. Schiedmayer, "Schiedmayer Pianoforte Fabrik, Stuttgart," is very much greater than that of any other firm bearing the name of Schiedmayer.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., agents, Bombay.

FACT NO. 3.—In the year 1867, J. & P. Schiedmayer were the first to make Iron-Framed Pianos on the "Steinway System," a modification of which has been adopted by other makers, and from that time, ten instruments of their manufacture were sold to one instrument made by any other firm bearing the name of "Schiedmayer."—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., agents, Bombay.

FACT NO. 4.—That J. and P. Schiedmayer "Schiedmayer Pianoforte Fabrik," Stuttgart, was the only firm under the name of Schiedmayer whose Sympathetic Square Pianos obtained a Gold Medal, the highest award for their class, at the Calcutta Exhibition.

FACT NO. 5.—That J. and P. Schiedmayer "Schiedmayer's Pianoforte Fabrik, Stuttgart," make the best and most durable Piano for India, otherwise they would not have been awarded a Gold, and two Silver Medals, at the Calcutta Exhibition.—SOUNDY and Co., Ld., Bombay, Sole Agents for India.

FACT NO 6.—That the Sympathetic Square Piano made by Schiedmayer Stuttgart and which are only obtainable from Soundy & Co., Ld., at Bombay, are undeniably the handsomest Square Piano made.

FACT NO 7.—That SOUNDY & Co's Schiedmayer Pianos are the only ones imported that combine all the improvements and good qualities of a Steinway Piano which costs double the price.—SOUNDY & Co. Ld., Sole Agents for India.

FACT NO. 8.—That SOUNDY and Co., Ld., invite comparison of their Schiedmayer Pianofortes with any of the same class by other makers.

SOUNDY AND COMPANY., Ld.,
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA,
FOR THE SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTE FABRIK,
Late J. and P. Schiedmayer Stuttgart.
Illustrated price-list on application.

## FINE MATURED SPIRITS.

TREACHER'S "GLENLIVET" WHISKY

IS a blend of the finest HIGHLAND WHISKIES of a particularly delicate aroma and flavour.

Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

TREACHER'S "HEART-LABELLED" BRANDY.

The delicate flavour and fine bouquet of this Fine OLD Cognac BRANDY, combined with its great age and purity, have long caused it to be a favourite with the public, and the rapidly increasing demand proves the estimation in which it is held.

Rs. 33 per dozen cash.

TREACHER'S "OLD IRISH" WHISKY.

This fine matured Spirit is guaranteed to be a blend made from pure Malt Spirit only distilled from the finest grain or malt, it is pure, mild and agreeable, and entirely free from essential oils and impurities.

Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

TREACHER'S "OLD TOM" GIN.

The attention of those who prefer Gin to any other spirit is drawn to this Cordial Old Tom, which has for years maintained its reputation as being the purest and best in the market.

Rs. 16 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA

## BODGER, WARBURTON & CO

COGNACS AND WHISKYS.

| Cash Rs. | a. | | Credit. Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 24 | 0 | Yellow Capsule a good peg Brandy | * 25 | 8 |
| 27 | 8 | Blue do. soft old pale | ** 29 | 0 |
| 31 | 6 | Green do. very soft old pale | *** 33 | 0 |
| 34 | 4 | White do. very choice | **** 36 | 0 |
| 42 | 12 | Black do. Rare old Club Brandy 20 years old | 45 | 0 |
| 23 | 12 | Scotch Whisky Fine Highland Malt ... Blue Capsule | 24 | 0 |
| 24 | 12 | Superior old Blend ... Yellow do. | 27 | 0 |
| 32 | 4 | Blair Athol 10 years old ... White do. | 34 | 0 |

LIQUEURS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 38 | 8 | Cherry Brandy the best Copenhagen | 40 | 8 |
| 48 | 8 | Curacoa. Amsterdam Orange or White | 51 | 0 |

Pints 22 extra per case of 2 dozens.

COGNACS IN WOOD.

Per Imperial Gallon in Jars not less than two Gallons.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9 | 15 | Cognac | * 10 | 8 |
| 10 | 14 | do. | ** 11 | 8 |
| 12 | 13 | do. | *** 13 | 8 |

2 Gallon Jars Rs. 4, 4 Gallon Jars Rs. 5 each, Jars can be refilled or allowed for return carriage to go down being deducted.

MILITARY SQUARE, BOMBAY.

## THOMSON AND TAYLOR

Have always on hand a good assortment of

"TOILET REQUISITES,"

comprising:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SOAPS, | PERFUMES, | POMADES, |
| TOOTH POWDERS, | EAU DE COLOGNE, | HAIR WASHES, |
| TOOTH PASTE, | TOILET VINEGAR, | HAIR BRUSHES, |
| TOOTH BRUSHES, | RAZORS, | NAIL BRUSHES, |
| BATH GLOVES, | STROPS, | CLOTHES BRUSHES |

And other articles too numerous to detail.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

## THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

FORT,

BOMBAY.

## CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.

BOMBAY.

ALSO OF LONDON, CALCUTTA, BORDEAUX, MADRAS, LAHORE, KARACHI.

FOUR GOLD AND TWO SILVER MEDALS were awarded to us and Correspondents whom we represented at the late Calcutta International Exhibition.

| Cash. Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs. | a. | 2 doz. pts. Rs. | a. | | Credit. Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs. | a. | 2 doz. pts. Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | BORDEAUX.—RED. | | | | |
| 34 | 8 | 36 | 4 | Château Lafite { After Dinner } | 36 | 0 | 38 | 0 |
| 34 | 8 | 36 | 4 | Château Mouton { After Dinner } | 36 | 0 | 38 | 0 |
| 29 | 12 | 30 | 12 | Château Rauzan { After Dinner } | 30 | 0 | 32 | 0 |
| 25 | 12 | 27 | 12 | Château Palmer { After Dinner } | 27 | 0 | 29 | 0 |
| 23 | 0 | 25 | 0 | Château Larose { After Dinner } | 24 | 0 | 26 | 0 |
| 21 | 4 | 23 | 4 | St. Julien { After Dinner } | 22 | 0 | 24 | 0 |
| 17 | 4 | 19 | 4 | Cantenac | 18 | 0 | 20 | 0 |
| 16 | 0 | 18 | 0 | St. Estephe, a favourite | 16 | 8 | 18 | 8 |
| 14 | 0 | 16 | 0 | Medoc Bordeaux bottled { Breakfast Wines. } | 14 | 8 | 16 | 8 |
| 10 | 0 | 12 | 0 | Medoc, Bombay bottled { Breakfast Wines. } | 10 | 8 | 12 | 8 |
| | | | | BORDEAUX.—WHITE. | | | | |
| 25 | 0 | 27 | 0 | Haut Sauterne, delicate flavour | 26 | 0 | 28 | 0 |
| 19 | 0 | 21 | 0 | Barsac, very choice | 20 | 0 | 22 | 0 |
| 15 | 8 | 17 | 8 | Graves, delicious breakfast Wine | 16 | 0 | 18 | 0 |
| | | | | BURGUNDY.—RED. | | | | |
| 33 | 0 | 35 | 0 | Chambertin, the élite of Burgundies | 34 | 8 | 36 | 8 |
| 26 | 12 | 28 | 12 | Nuits, from the celebrated Côte | 28 | 0 | 30 | 0 |
| 26 | 12 | 28 | 12 | Corton, high class wine | 28 | 0 | 30 | 0 |
| 22 | 8 | 24 | 8 | Volnay, strongly recommended | 23 | 8 | 25 | 8 |
| 19 | 4 | 21 | 4 | Beaune, soft delicate flavour | 20 | 0 | 22 | 0 |
| 19 | 4 | 21 | 4 | Macon, a genuine Beaujolais | 20 | 0 | 22 | 0 |
| | | | | BURGUNDY.—WHITE. | | | | |
| 26 | 12 | 28 | 12 | Chablis La Moutonne, superior | 28 | 0 | 30 | 0 |
| 18 | 0 | 20 | 0 | Chablis, light, pleasant wine | 19 | 0 | 21 | 0 |
| | | | | CHAMPAGNE. | | | | |
| 56 | 0 | 59 | 0 | Wachter and Co.'s "Royal Charter" | 59 | 0 | 62 | 0 |
| 55 | 0 | ... | | Moet and Chandon's Extra Superior | 58 | 0 | ... | |
| 49 | 8 | ... | | Moet and Chandon's White Dry Sillery | 52 | 0 | ... | |
| 50 | 0 | ... | | Cutler Palmer's "Excelsior" 80 Vintage | 52 | 0 | ... | |
| ... | | 33 | 0 | Finest Dry Sparkling, per hamper of 24 half-pints | ... | | 34 | 8 |
| 54 | 0 | ... | | Perinet and Fils "Cuvée-Reserves" | 56 | 0 | ... | |
| 60 | 0 | ... | | Perrier and Jouet, cuvée reservee (Finest Extra, Extra Dry) | 62 | 0 | ... | |
| 56 | 0 | 59 | 0 | Heidsieck's dry Monopole | 58 | 0 | 61 | 0 |
| 32 | 12 | 35 | 12 | Carte Blanche (Sibadey's), dry | 34 | 0 | 37 | 0 |
| 25 | 8 | 28 | 8 | Saumur, Finest Sparkling | 26 | 8 | 29 | 8 |
| | | | | PORT. | | | | |
| 37 | 4 | ... | | Old Crusted (many years in bottle) | 39 | 0 | ... | |
| 26 | 4 | 28 | 4 | Invalid's gold capsule | 27 | 8 | 29 | 8 |
| 26 | 4 | ... | | Invalid's Rich gold " | 27 | 8 | ... | |
| 23 | 0 | 25 | 0 | Dessert Wine black " | 24 | 0 | 26 | 0 |
| 19 | 4 | 21 | 4 | A good full Wine red " | 20 | 0 | 22 | 0 |
| 15 | 4 | 16 | 4 | Spanish Port green " | 16 | 0 | 18 | 0 |
| 23 | 0 | ... | | Sacramental Wine, St. Martin's Malaga | 24 | 0 | ... | |
| 32 | 8 | 34 | 8 | Do. Tinta Francisca | 34 | 0 | 36 | 0 |

TRADERS AND MESS ALLOWANCES FROM ABOVE PRICES ON APPLICATION.

## SILVER

Crystal face, compensated balance full jewelled Keyless Lever.

RS. 50.

LEVER WATCHES GUARANTEED 2 YEARS.

Hunting Case, compensated balance, full jewelled.

RS. 60.

Thoroughly reliable time-keeping lever Watches in silver cases cannot be had for less. We can introduce into the market supposed Lever Watches in silver cases at Rs. 15 as startling novelties; but experience has taught us that these watches can only have a transient existence, causing serious disappointment and worry to the purchaser with the result of seriously damaging our reputation.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
JEWELLERS, WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS, AND OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE WESTERN INDIA SHIRT MANUFACTORY.

Gentlemen in sending a SAMPLE SHIRT will please note that if sent per PACKET POST with the ends open and prepaid by stamps, the cost does not exceed Annas 2. The charge per Bhangy being Annas 8.

Our Instructions for Self-Measurement on application: "they are very simple" and ensure a perfect fit.

## ASQUITH & LORD,

GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

## DUNNETT & CO.,

CIVIL & MILITARY BOOT-MAKERS.

WATERPROOF "K" BOOTS (Heavy) Rs. 22-8 Per Pair.
WATERPROOF "K" BOOTS (Medium) Rs. 20 Per Pair.
WATERPROOF "K" BOOTS (Light) Rs. 18 Per Pair
WATERPROOF COMPOSITION for the above.

Regulation Boots of every description made to order.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of Lace and Buttoned Boots and Shoes, for walking, etc. Patent-Leather Dress-Boots, Pumps, Lawn-Tennis Shoes, etc., etc., etc.

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

BOMBAY.

## MOST IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

MESSRS. H. VOGEL & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS & OPTICIANS,
HORNBY-ROAD, BOMBAY.

MR. H. VOGEL, (lately first-class and only Watch-maker and Manager in the firm of Messrs. Lund and Blockley, Watch and Clock-makers to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, &c.) has the pleasure to state that he has set up in business on his own account under the style and title of

MESSRS. H. VOGEL AND CO.,

Mr. Vogel's reputation as a skilled maker and repairer of watches has been fully established; and he has a great number of the highest testimonials to prove the care with which he executes orders and the honesty which guides him in his dealings with his patrons.

Of these testimonials, the following received from Colonel Haig, R. E., is one; and Messrs. H. Vogel and Co. trust it will be deemed a sufficient guarantee of the excellent characteristics of their firm:—

I have known Mr. H. Vogel for several years both as a private individual and as a watch-maker, and as he has asked me to let him have an expression of my confidence in him which may be of use to him on beginning an independent business of his own, I now state that I have perfect confidence in his honesty and integrity, and I can testify to his care and skill in cleaning and executing repairs both to watches and chronometers. Indeed, such is my confidence in him that I would rather entrust any such work to him than to anybody else in India, and I feel sure that if he does not succeed in his business it will not be owing to any fault found with him by those who give him their support. I wish him every success and trust this may be of some service to him at his start.

Dehra Dun, N. W. P., 13th August, 1885. (Signed,) C. T. HAIG, Colonel, Royal Engineers.

MESSRS. H. VOGEL AND CO.

Have made favorable arrangements with an English and two Suisse firms for watches and clocks of all classes and prices, as well as Jewellery and Optical instruments.

MESSRS. H. VOGEL AND CO.

Are prepared to undertake repairs of all kinds, which are executed by their Mr. Vogel only; and they assure every customer entire satisfaction in price and quality.

Prices of watches from Rs. 12 to 2,000, in Gold, Silver, and metal of English and Geneva make and of all descriptions.

The most reliable articles are those sold by

MESSRS. H. VOGEL AND CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS,
19, HORNBY-ROAD, BOMBAY.

## PIANOFORTES

AS UNDER, FOR SALE OR HIRE, OR ON THE EASY PURCHASE-SYSTEM.

THE SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE,
Solid Mahogany. Rs. 850.

THE SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE,
Blackwood. Rs. 900.

THE SYMPATHETIC CONCERT GRAND PIANOFORTE,
Solid Mahogany. Rs. 1,750.

THE CANTANTE RESONANTE SQUARE PIANOFORTE,
Solid American Walnut. Rs. 650.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S OVERSTRUNG SQUARE PIANOFORTE,
American Walnut or Rosewood. Rs. 750.

R. LIPP & SONS' SQUARE PIANOFORTE,
In Solid American Walnut or Rosewood. Rs. 650 and Rs. 750.

THE SYMPATHETIC COTTAGE PIANOFORTE,
Black and Gold. Rs. 650.

THE CANTANTE RESONANTE COTTAGE PIANOFORTE,
Rs. 500 and 650.

THE BIJOU, OR STUDENT'S COTTAGE PIANO,
Blackwood or Mahogany—Compass 5 octaves—Rs. 300.

*N.B.*—All the above have Iron Frames, and are warranted to stand the Indian climate.

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

S. ROSE AND CO.,
21, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE [redacted] "Sherborne" has arrived from [redacted] S. [redacted] is discharging in the Prince's Dock. Co[redacted] London, and [redacted] requested to present their BILLS OF [redacted]SIGNEES are [redacted] ter-signature, and to TAKE DE[redacted]DING for our [redacted] without delay. [redacted]ERY of their goods [redacted] alongside without delay to take [redacted]es boats are sent [redacted] exceeding in weight 30 cwts., they [redacted]w of packages ex[redacted] at the risk and expense of the [redacted]anded on the qua[redacted]

[redacted] expressly notified that all claims [redacted] are hereby [redacted] justed by steamer's surveyor, [redacted] must be ad[redacted] the goods are removed from the [redacted]ON, before [redacted]signed decline all responsibility [redacted]. The under[redacted] to the unclaimed warehouse. [redacted] in rec[redacted]ods removed [redacted] before the sailing of the [redacted] All claim[redacted]s be presen[redacted] be entertained. [redacted] steamer, othe[redacted]se none will [redacted] attend every morning to [redacted] survey damages, &c.

The steamer's surveyor wi[redacted]TTS, CRAIG & CO., [redacted] BEY[redacted] Agents, s. s. Sherborne.

Bombay, 7th September, 1885.

[redacted] MEDAL

THE ONLY GOLD[redacted] TO [redacted]

AWARDED [redacted] SON'S LOCK

MESSRS. CHUBB AND [redacted], Limited,

AND SAFE COMPAN[redacted]

BY

INVENTIONS EXHIB[redacted]ITION

FOR

LOCKS AND SAFES.

EDULJEE PESTONJEE,

SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY,

47, PARSEE BAZAAR-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Illustrated Price-list free.

NOTICE.

SALE OF HIRDAS.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the MYROBALAN or HIRDA Collection of the Southern Circle Forests for the season 1885-86 which is estimated at—

| | |
|---|---|
| IN BELGAUM. | |
| Khanapur Taluka | 6,000 |
| Belgaum Taluka | 2,000 |
| Total | 8,000 |

Khandies of 560 lbs. each.

| | |
|---|---|
| IN KANARA. | |
| Northern Division of Kanara | 2,250 |
| Central Division of Kanara | 150 |
| Southern Division of Kanara | 1,700 |
| Total | 4,100 |

Khandies of 560 lbs. each.

2. No offer under Rs. 10 per Khandi for the Kanara crop if delivered at the depots on the road sides in the forests, or Rs. 12 if delivered at the Kadra, Kumpta and Honawar Bunders, will be accepted.

3. The Khanapur and Belgaum Hirdas will only be delivered at the depots in the forests, but no tender of less than Rs. 10 for the former and Rs. 12 for the latter will be accepted.

4. For further particulars and terms of sale apply to the undersigned between the date of this publication and the 10th of October, 1885.

W. PEYTON, Colonel,
Conservator of Forests, S. C.

Conservator's Office, S. C., Yellapur, 4th September, 1885.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, of the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs. 10
Single Copy .....Annas 1

IODISED SARSAPARILLA.

THE extraordinary efficacy of this combination as a BLOOD PURIFIER and RESTORER cannot be too highly estimated. In the treatment of all kinds of diseases arising from impurities in the blood it is invaluable.

Price per bottle, Re. 1-8.

ELIXIR CASCARA SAGRADA

has had a long and favourable reputation as a Laxative and Tonic.

It gives relief in cases of habitual Constipation.

Re. 1-8 per bottle.

ELIXIR OF PEPSINE, BISMUTH AND NUX VOMICA.

This preparation is a combination of three useful remedies in a most palatable form, and will be found very efficacious in cases of Indigestion and Dyspepsia.

Per bottle, Rs. 2.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
PRACTICAL CHEMISTS,
DISPENSE
PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS,
FAMILY RECIPES, &c.,
under the supervision of
THOROUGHLY QUALIFIED ENGLISH CHEMISTS.

A copy of each prescription is kept and the number marked on the labels, so that medicines can always be had by giving the number without the necessity of producing the original prescription.

OUTSTATION CONSTITUENTS will find their orders meet with IMMEDIATE ATTENTION.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

BEZIQUE
FOR FOUR PLAYERS.

| | Rs. as. |
|---|---|
| Cloth Box, Gilt, four Leather Markers, Gilt, 4 packs "Second Moguls" and "Pocket Guide," by Cavendish | 6 8 |
| French Morocco Box, Gilt, Lock, Four Leather Markers, Gilt, 4 packs "Best Harrys" and "Pocket Guide" by Cavendish | 9 8 |
| Morocco Box, extra gilt, Lock, 4 Leather Markers, Gilt, 4 packs, "Great Moguls" and "Pocket Guide" by Cavendish | 20 0 |
| FOR TWO PLAYERS. | |
| Cardboard Box, 2 sets of Rulers, 2 packs Third Harrys, 2 Gilt Leather Markers and "Pocket Guide" by Cavendish | 2 8 |
| Cloth Box, 2 sets of Rules, 2 packs "Second Moguls," 2 Gilt Leather Markers and "Pocket Guide" by Cavendish | 3 0 |
| French Morocco Box, Tuck, 2 sets of Rules, 2 packs Third Harrys, 2 Gilt Leather Markers | 4 8 |
| French Morocco Box, Lock, 2 packs "Great Moguls", 2 Gilt Leather Markers, 2 sets of Rules and "Pocket Guide," by Cavendish | 6 8 |
| Oak Box, 2 packs cards "2 Gilt Leather Markers," and set of Rules | 2 8 |
| Polished Pine Box | 2 0 |
| Sandalwood Box, beautifully carved, Ivory Markers on Box, 2 packs, "Palace Harrys" and "Pocket Guide" by Cavendish | 25 0 |

COOPER, MADON AND Co., Ld.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GOLD, ALUMINIUM GOLD, AND SOLID SILVER PENCIL CASES.

| | Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| 14 Carat Solid Gold Charm Pencil, Engine Turned | 62 0 |
| " " " Double Extension Charm Pencil, Engine Turned | 80 0 |
| " " " Charm Pencil Plain, Swivel Ring | 80 0 |
| " " Charm Pencil, Engine Turned | 55 0 |
| Oxydized Silver Dog Charm, Gold-plated mts. | 12 0 |
| Owl Charms " Rs. 7 and | 7 8 |
| " " Silver mts | 10 0 |
| Cross Magic Charms Rs. 4 and | 4 8 |
| Hammer or Hatchet Magic Charms | 4 0 |
| Japanese Idol Magic Charms | 10 0 |
| Cartridge Charms, Gold-plated | 7 8 |
| Indian Club Charms | 10 0 |
| Champagne Bottle Charms, Gold-plated Silver mts. | 7 8 |
| Cannon Charms, Gold-plated Rs. 6-8, Rs. 7-8 and | 18 8 |
| Silver Broom Screw Charm Pencil | 5 8 |
| Oxydized Silver Charms Rs. 13, Rs. 14 and | 15 0 |
| " " " Alligator Pattern Rs. 8-12 | |
| Rs. 10, Rs. 11 and | 12 0 |
| Gold-plated Charms, Alligator Pattern, Rs. 8-12 and | 12 0 |
| Silver Charms with Gold-plated Bands Rs. 10, | |
| Rs. 12 and | 13 0 |
| Hammered Charms, Gold-plated Rs. 13, Rs. 14 and | 15 0 |
| " " Silver | 15 0 |
| Fluted Charms, Engraved Rs. 4, Rs. 6, Rs. 7-8 and | 9 0 |
| Telescope Black and Gold-plated Charm Pen and Pencil Rs. 12 | 8 |
| " Gold-plated Charm Pen and Pencil, Rs. 6-8 and | 17 8 |
| Gold-plated Magic Charms Rs. 7-8, Rs. 10 and | 11 0 |
| Silver Magic Charms Rs. 3-8, Rs. 4-8, Rs. 10 and | 11 8 |
| Fancy Coloured Charms Rs. 7-8 and | 8 8 |
| PENCILS FOR POCKETS. | |
| Fluted Screw Extension Pen and Pencil, Engraved | 15 0 |
| Silver Screw Extension " | 10 0 |
| " and Slide | 7 0 |
| Double Screw, Black Pen and Pencil | 3 8 |
| Telescope Pen and Pencil, Engraved | 7 8 |
| Gent's Black and Gold-plated Side Pencil | 3 8 |
| " Multum | 2 8 |
| " Silver Screw Pencil | 3 0 |
| TOOTH PICKS. | |
| Silver Rs. 3-8 with Gold-plated Bands | 6 0 |
| Gold-plated Rs. 3, Rs. 4, Rs. 4-8 and | 9 0 |

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BUSINESS FOR DISPOSAL.

FOR SALE on account of the Proprietor retiring, the business of a Chemist and Druggist, Manufacturer of Aerated Waters and General Merchant. A good and profitable trade has been done for 15 years. A large Auction and Commission business has also been transacted. Extensive trade in mineral waters both Installation and outstation. Spirit licence was relinquished in April; but could be renewed. Teas and Cheroots have been sold largely. The Soda-water Machine is a No. 1 by "S. Barnett" in good order with ample supplies of the requisites necessary to carry on the trade. The shop is commodious and well situated for business purposes. The dwelling rooms are large and well-furnished. Returns will be shewn. Apply to

D. B. LINDSAY
Jubbulpore.

NOW READY.

THE SEPTEMBER NUMBER OF
PICKINGS
FROM THE "PARSEE PUNCH."

THE NUMBER CONTAINS a good [redacted] of local witty and humorous [redacted] approaching Bombay Municipal [redacted] regarding the appointment of a motley and witty collection. Besides, it contains social topics.

[redacted] review of the current political and [redacted] YEAR.

SINGLY IN ADVANCE, Rs. 6.

To be [redacted]NGLE COPY, ANNAS EIGHT.

Can be had at the *Parsee Punch* Office, 12, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, and of Radhabai, widow of the late Atmaram Sagoon, Book-seller and Publisher, 135, Kalbadevi-road.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS for the EXECUTION of the following works:—

(1). Extension of Godowns in Her Majesty's Dockyard, Bombay.
(2). Shed for the storage of transport fittings in ditto.
(3). Fumigating shed in the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital.

Plans and specifications can be seen, and forms of Tender obtained on application at the office of the undersigned.

Tenders duly signed, sealed, and endorsed to be delivered at the office of the undersigned until 1 p.m. on MONDAY, the 21st instant.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 7th September, 1885.

BREUL'S CAWNPORE COTTON PRESSING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 24, Apollo-road, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of September, at 4-30 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending the 31st August, 1885.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To appoint Directors in place of Mr. Nensey Peeroo Mahomed and Mr. Rustomjee Cawasji, who retire from office, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To approve of the appointment as Directors of Mr. G. K. Heinrichs and Mr. H. Will in the place of Mr. H. Gill and Mr. A. Breul who have gone to Europe.
5. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from this day until the 22nd of September, both days inclusive, during which period the Books of the Company will be open for the inspection of the Shareholders.

By order of the Directors.

BREUL & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers Breul's Cawnpore Cotton Pressing Company, Limited.

Bombay, 7th September, 1885.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to a Digest of News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy .....Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

MILLER'S MUSQUITO-BITE LOTION.

IRRITATION RELIEVED AT ONCE.

PERFECTLY efficacious, being founded on a scientific investigation of Musquito Poison, it not only relieves the great irritation of the bite at once, but prevents subsequent Vesication.

Per bottle Re. 1-0.

PHILLIPS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HANDKERCHIEF PERFUMES,
ALWAYS ON HAND.
DIRECT FROM THE CHIEF PERFUMERS OF THE DAY.
The selection comprises—

| | |
|---|---|
| BREIDENBACH'S WOOD VIOLET. | |
| BAYLEY'S ESS. BOUQUET. | |
| DALMAHOY'S CURIOUS ESSENCE. | |
| GREENSILL'S MONA BOUQUET. | |
| FORGET-ME-NOT. | FRANGIPANNI. |
| JASMINE. | JOCKEY CLUB. |
| KISS-ME-QUICK. | MILLEFLEUR. |
| WHITE ROSE. | MOSS ROSE. |
| OPOPONAX. | YLANG YLANG. |
| CAPE JASMINE. | LAUNDRY WATER. |
| SPRING VIOLETS. | SHAMROCK NOSE-GAY. |
| RONDELETIA. | EDELWEISS. |

GENUINE EAU-DE-COLOGNE, all sizes.
THOMSON & TAYLOR'S LAVENDER WATER.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

VETERINARY INFIRMARY, SHOEING AND COMMISSION STABLES.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Opposite Messrs. Jaffer Sulliman and Co., Breach Candy Road No. 364, Girgaum.

THE Undersigned, who has had considerable practice in the Veterinary profession in Madras and Bombay, has at the desire of a number of his constituents, opened an establishment at the above address where

VETERINARY BUSINESS

of all sorts will be carefully and scientifically conducted.

SICK AND LAME HORSES,

and other animals will receive skilful treatment.

The SHOEING forge is under the personal supervision of a competent Farrier.

All class of shoeing carefully done. Charges strictly moderate.

Office of Deputy Surgeon-General, Her Majesty's Force.

I have much pleasure in certifying that I am well acquainted with Mr. J. F. LALLEE, Veterinary Surgeon. He is a very respectable young gentleman and has gone through regular course of study, obtained his certificates of qualification and is now practising his profession in Madras successfully.

J. M. JOSEPH, M.D., L.L.D.

Madras, 21st July, 1882.

J. F. LALLEE,
Veterinary Surgeon.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY,
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, FCS. 6,500,000.

OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION.

HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS.

ELECTRIC MACHINES for 10 Incandescent Lamps..Rs. 350
Do. for 6 arc lights 2,000 Candles, each " 1,200
Do. 10 do. 500 do. 1,900

SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
OUR PATENT WICK CARBONS give the steadiest light.
JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved-make.
INSULATED CABLE, GLOBES and other accessories.

NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other systems.

F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager for India.
41, Meadow-street.

SUMS PAID in discharge of Death claims under

STANDARD POLICIES

during the last three years

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| In 1882 there was paid | ... | £505,936-19-5 |
| " 1883 " | ... | 508,144-13-4 |
| " 1884 " | ... | 549,974-10-10 |

THE FUNDS show a steady increase and now amount to

£6,466,527-17-5.

Invested only in unexceptionable securities.

Prospectuses and forms of Proposal on application to SECRETARY, STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, 38, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE SCIENTIFIC SYSTEM OF DRESS CUTTING

ENABLES

EVERY LADY TO BE HER OWN DRESSMAKER.

BY this system you can cut any garment worn by Lady or child without the use of any paper pattern and with a saving of from 1½ to 3 yards of material. With the scientific system no trouble is incurred, if the instructions are followed which any person can master without the least trouble; it is impossible to make a misfit. The system has been tested in all kinds of forms, and it will never fail to make a perfect fit.

Mrs. VOJEL, sole agent for the Scientific System, guarantees to instruct any lady, in a few easy lessons how out from measure, any garment worn by lady or child, so that it will fit perfectly without alteration. Each lady will receive personal instructions till perfect for the sum of Rs. 30, including a complete set of instruments.

Apply by letter to "V." care of this paper.

The S. S. have been awarded the only medal for dress cutting of the International Health Exhibition.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows: not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. No trade advertisements are admitted under the sc[redacted]

THE JUSTLY CELEBRATED SINGER'S SEWING-MACHINES are the most popular favourites for noiselessness and easy traction. Unparalled success. Gold Medal—Amsterdam Exhibition, 1883. Gold Medal—London Health Exhibition, 1884. Price-lists post-free. 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

THE NEW PATENT LYER CORK-SCREW, indispensable to Travellers. Re. 1-4 each.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Bombay & Poona.

JUST RECEIVED, Post Note Paper from Vienna, in packets of 1 Ream, 240 sheets for Annas 12 only. Cheapest paper offered.—SHOFF BROTHERS.

AUCTION SALE of Presses, Engine, Boilers, Pumps, &c. ASCOT PRESS, Victoria Bunder, Colaba, on SATURDAY, 12th September, at 3 p.m.

A TANDEM TRICYCLE, also a SINGLE TRICYCLE, both in good condition, on view.—MARCKS & Co., 5, Church-gate-street.

TO-LET from 1st October, BUNGALOW, at Malabar Hill, occupied by A. Tejmann, Esq. Apply to MANECKJEE SORABJEE WADIA.

FOR SALE A RARE GEM.—A large Rough Diamond, 40½ carats, oblong-shaped, of purest water. Will cut well.—Apply to Messrs. Peer Mahomed Allaruckia & Co., near Jackaria Musjid.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, Cheap and Comfortable Accommodation for the MONSOON.

PILSENER and GERMAN PALE ALE. Rs. 5 per doz. bots; Rs. 3-8, half bottles.—CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

DRIED HERBS, for seasoning Thyme, Parsley, Mint, Sage and Mixed Herbs.—PEARSE & Co.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS for INDIA; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Annas 8; postage, 1 anna.

WANTED, a good MULE and FRAME FITTER for two or three months. Address H. B., *Bombay Gazette*.

CLEARANCE SALE of Crewel Silks to give place to a fresh lot at Re. 1 per doz. or Rs. 2-8 for 3 dozens. A. STEWARD & Co., 2 Church-gate-street.

FERNANDES & Co., Family Chemists and Druggists, Members of the British Pharmaceutical Conference of London. Medical advice free.

DRESSES, DRESSES, neat and fashionably made. General satisfaction expressed by Patrons. —Mrs. COULSON, Boree-bunder.

THE RIDGE, large UPPER-STORIED HOUSE TO LET, fully furnished, for two months from first week in October. "B. C. O.," this paper.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

PHIPSON and Co., have now a supply of Molgneaux's CHAMPAGNE, the new brand, now largely used at the London Clubs. Rs. 54-8 per case.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1885. Price, Rs. 5 with postage Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

JUST UNPACKED and FOR SALE, CHEAP, CHEAP. —Bismark Summer Merino Shirts, Superior Dressed Brown Balbriggan Shirts.—JOHN MAHOMED, 16, Meadow-street, Bombay.

JEWEL-RINGS, Gold lockets, brooches, chains, etc made to order in time. Best workmanship.—KANNY & Co.. Gold and Silver Smiths, Watch-makers, 9, Meadows-street, Bombay.

MONSOON BOOTS.—The Carlton Boots which obtained the Gold Medal are superior to any other Maker. Thoroughly Waterproof.—Badham, Pile and Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

PRINTED FLOOR CLOTHS (FARASH).—The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the Manager and Secretary.

TO LET part or whole, a large building, three-storied, well adapted for business, good locality for shop in Chuckla-street. For particulars apply to Y. A. LACKA & Co., 11, Hummum-street, or Chuckla-street.

DRAPERS ASSISTANTS.—Wanted a good Salesman and Stock-keeper; also a Lady Assistant. Handsome salary to competent hands. Previous experience indispensible. Apply enclosing copies of testimonials to C., care of this office.

VIENNA CHAIRS, bent walnutwood, the cheapest, best, and most elegant drawing, bedroom, or dining room chair extant; light, strong, and comfortable; easily disjointed and eminently adapted for up-country use.

J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. Price, Re. 1-8; postage, anna 1.

FOR SALE.—Lathes, Sliding, Surfacing and Screw Cutting, 6", 9", and 12" Centres, 4 to 20 feet beds; Seller's Screwing Machines, Planing Machines, Drilling Machines, Saw Benches, Punching and Shearing Machines, Fire Engines, Crab Winches, Screw Jacks, Taps and Dies, &c.—Richardson and Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart

WARREN'S PATENT BROILERS.—Gentlemen's Tiffin Baskets, Dram Flasks, Cigar and Cigarette Holders, Portmonnaies, &c.—PEARSE, Apollo-street.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES; Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. Up-country commissions taken. In buying and selling of horses will meet our best attentions. Horse broken to single and double harness, in the yards single Re. 1. Address The Horse Shoeing Forge, under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS
IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS
CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
An Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.

Price, 1½Re.; postage, 1 Anna.

*Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart-row.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*."—*Medical Review.*

"Theonly preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writting for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St, London.

Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S

BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS: THEACHER AND Co.; KEMP AND Co.; ROGERS AND Co.; BOLTON AND Co., Bombay and all respectable Firms in India.

## NOTICES

HUDJUFF WORKS, ADEN.

STEAMERS REPAIRS promptly executed under the superintendence of skilled European Engineers.

A Stock of Engineers necessaries kept on hand.

Apply to

LUKE, THOMAS & Co., Limited,
Steamer Point.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1782.

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted at ruling tariff rates.

JOHN CAMPBELL & Co.,
19, Church-gate-street. Agents.

VACCINE LABORATORY,
OOTACAMUND, MADRAS.

ANTHRAX VACCINE.

Sent per V. P. P., as supplied to the Madras Government, manufactured at the Vaccine Laboratory, Ootacamund, Madras.

| | |
|---|---|
| 100 Sheep | 5 Rs. per phial. |
| 50 Cattle or Horses | 5 " " " |
| 10 Elephants | 5 " " " |

Ten days' notice must be given to insure the Vaccine being fresh.

THE CELEBRATED AMERICAN WALTHAM WATCHES, GOLD AND SILVER.

HIGHEST AWARDS at the Philadelphia, Paris, Sydney, and Melbourne Exhibitions.

Patronised by the United States and Colonial Authorities, and selected after open competition by the Secretary of State for India for use in some important departments in India.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
6, Parsee Bazaar-street.

BRAND'S SPECIALTIES.
BRAND'S ESSENCE OF BEEF.
BRAND'S ESSENCE OF MUTTON.
BRAND'S ESSENCE OF CHICKEN.
BRAND'S BEEF TEA.
BRAND'S CHICKEN BROTH.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO THE CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for supplying CUT TEAKWOOD SCANTLINGS for the roof of the Poona Cantonment Markets.

The list of the Scantlings can be seen, and the necessary information obtained on application at the office of the undersigned.

The aggregate quantity of the Timber to be supplied in three months from the date of acceptance of the Tender is, 6,820 cubic feet.

Sealed Tenders will be received by the undersigned at his office up to 12 noon on THURSDAY, the 1st October, 1885.

The amount of earnest-money required to accompany each Tender is Rs. 700, which will be considered as deposit in case of the Tender being accepted.

The Cantonment Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender and no reason will be given for the acceptance or rejection of any Tender.

CECIL LATOUCHE, Colonel,
Secretary Cantonment Committee, Poona.

Poona, 5th September, 1885.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the completion of the Permanent Officers' Quarters in the Marine Lines, Bombay.

I. Construction of masonry, wood work, &c.
II. Iron work.

Specifications and conditions of Contract can be seen and forms of Tenders, and all necessary information obtained on application at the Bombay Defences Office, Fort.

3. Tenders which may be separate and should be sealed, will be received by the undersigned up to 12 noon, on the 12th September, 1885, when they will be opened.

4. The amount of earnest-money required to accompany each Tender is Rs. 700 for No. I, and Rs. 300 for No. II. and the amount of deposit required in the case of the accepted Tenders is 5 per cent. on the tendered amount.

5. The acceptance of the Tender rests with the Government.

6. Authority is reserved to reject any or all of the Tenders received.

W. MERRIMAN, Bt. Col., R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.

Bombay Defences Office, Fort, 28th Aug. 1885.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received in— at the Executive Commissariat Offices at Kurrachee and by the Commissariat Storekeeper General, Bombay, up to 11-30 a. m., and by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Hyderabad, up to noon, for contracts for the supply of POTATOES under Schedule No. 13, to the Commissariat Departments at Kurrachee and Hyderabad, for the years 1886-87, when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the tenderers as may attend.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government Loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the Contract.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

A. PHELPS, Colonel,
Commissary-General.

Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 24th August 1885.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received in October next, by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Aden, up to 11 a.m. (Local time) and by the Commissariat Storekeeper General, Bombay, up to 11-30 a.m. of each of the dates noted against each for contracts for Commissariat Department at Aden for the Calendar year 1886, when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Kurbis & Straw | Under Schedule No. 13. | Tenders to be received on 1st Oct., 1885. |
| Firewood and Charcoal | Do. No. 19 | do. do. |
| Shoeing Comst Cattle | Do. No. 20 | do. do. |
| Purchase of empty casks | Do. No. 21 | do. 6th do. |
| Butter & milk | Do. No. 22 | do. do. |
| Oils | Do. No. 23 | do. do. |
| Arrowroot, Limejuice, Crockery and China Ware &c. | Do. No. 24 | do. 9th do. |

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government Loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the Contract.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

A. PHELPS, Colonel,
Commissary-General.

Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 24th August, 1885.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

From this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona or the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
" " " Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget,
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

and for all other publications issuing from this office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. branch Establishment East-street, Poona.

SHAIKADAM ESOOFBHOY AND COMPANY,

REMOVED TO 9, FORBES-STREET, FORT.

ALL kinds of MACHINERY for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Paper and Oil Mills imported from Europe and a large and varied stock of ENGINES, BOILERS, LATHES, DRILLING MACHINES, CART-WEIGHING MACHINES, COTTON-GINS and OPENERS. ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.

New ENGINES and BOILERS now in STOCK

Eight horizontal high-pressure Engines with expansion valves from 10 to 25 H.P.

Two Boilers, all steel, 22' and 24' by 5'-9" for 80 and 90 lbs. working pressure respectively.

One Lancashire Boiler, all steel, 28' by 6'-6" for 100 lbs. working pressure.

The following engines are very little used, being in perfectly good condition and nearly new.

One Beam Engine by Sir Wm. Fairburn diam. of cylinder 26" and stroke 5', complete with spur and pinion.

One horizontal Pumping-Engine, can be worked either as condensing or non-condensing, diam. of cylinder 20" and stroke 4'.

Other second-hand Engines and Boilers of various capacity and pressure also in stock.

SOLE AGENTS
FOR
F. REDDAWAY & Co.'s

PATENT CAMEL-HAIR BELTING and EGYPTIAN COTTON-BELTING, both in stock, of different sizes. The Camel-hair Belting, especially for Main Driving, &c., in Cotton Mills and out-door use, is light, very strong, little stretch, not influenced by heat or steam, will fit for high speeds not influenced by heat or steam, will run in water. The Cotton Belting excellent for hot climates. CHEAP and STRONGER than Leather.

HIGHEST AWARD, SILVER MEDAL
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.
Sales to date over 3,500,000 feet.

ALSO SOLE AGENTS
FOR
THE UNITED ASBESTOS COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE STANLEY REECE PATENT ICE-MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES.
JOHN TULLIS'S LEATHER BELTING.
CHEAPEST in the MARKET. Samples may be seen on application.

## BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some through the Bank.

M. BLUM, Acting Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Ld.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives money on fixed Deposits at the following rates of Interest:—

5 per cent. per annum for 12 months deposit.

The Bank's terms for Deposits for a shorter period can be ascertained on application at the office.

EXCHANGES.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Karrachee, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

## WINES SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For List of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
19, Forbes Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

WINES AND SPIRITS, FREE OF DUTY, available for use of Ships proceeding to Foreign Ports.

Rates "In Bond" furnished by

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
Wine Merchants.

PRICE LIST

# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Polo, 6-15 p.m.
Band, Marine Battalion, Apollo-bunder, 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Nizam (s), from Trieste; Sherborne (s), London; Hindoo (s), Hongkong; and Henry Balokow (s), Bussorah.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Calder (s) and Assyria (s), for Bussorah.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO-BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Marine Battalion at the Apollo-bunder this evening, at 6 (weather permitting):—

| | |
|---|---|
| Quadrille..... | New Promenade ..... Coote. |
| Overture..... | Flotte Barsche..... Suppé. |
| Valse..... | Deutsche Lieder..... Ziehrer. |
| Grand Selection... | La Tessale..... Mercadante. |
| Valse..... | Pro lenaden..... Gung'l. |

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FAIR.—The annual Walkeshwar fair will be held to-day, and will continue for five successive days.

THE AKARI COMMISSION.—The Commission did not meet yesterday as previously announced, the bhandaris being not yet ready with their answers.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—Mr. Byramjee N. Sirvai's name was omitted by mistake from the list of those present at the meeting on Saturday.

POLO.—The game this afternoon is as follows:—Black and Yellow—Mr. Archer, Mr. Barton, Mr. Grey, and Mr. King—(2). White—Mr. Craigie, Mr. Macrae, Mr. Richards, Mr. Savile, Mr. Wallace, and Dr. Willis. Play to begin at 5-15 p.m.

CRICKET.—In a match played between an eleven of the Hindu C. C. and the Proprietary C. C. on Sunday the Hindus won by 6 runs in the first innings. In the second innings they had scored 45 runs at the fall of four wickets.

LOST PROPERTY.—Esaubhoy Abdool Curreem, residing at Abdool Rahimon-street, reported to the police on Sunday that he had dropped a gold nose-ring set with three pearls, somewhere between Abdool Rahimon-street and Balla Serang-street. The ornament is valued at Rs. 1,368.

FATAL STREET ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Old Sonapore-lane, on the body of Manockbai, a Parsee woman, aged 80 years. On the 25th ult. she was knocked down in the streets by a municipal cart, and a wheel passing over her arm, caused a serious wound, from the effects of which she died yesterday morning. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

AMALGAMATION OF TWO BRAHMINICAL SECTS.—A fortnight ago a grand religious ceremony was held in Bombay at the Mahajan-wady belonging to the Lad Bauhas, near the Cowasjee Patel Tank, in commemoration of what is said to be an unprecedented circumstance in the history of Hindu castes. It appears that for a considerable number of years the Desnasth Yajurwadi Brahmins from Gangthadi have, for want of proper information, been split up into two distinct bodies, the seceders styling themselves Pali-kar Brahmins. Recently Mr. Narayenrao Vithal Vidia Purandare and several other leaders of the caste set on foot a movement to bridge over the separation, and notwithstanding some opposition, a union has been effected.

A MISCHIEVOUS GHOST.—A curious defence was set up in a case recently disposed of by Mr. Ryan, Presidency Magistrate. It appears that the complainant in the case, Ganpatrao Gopinath Mantri, resides on the ground-floor of a house in a lane behind the Girgaum Portuguese Church, and that he was himself for two or three months by stones being thrown in the portion of the house in his occupation, by which some damage was done to his property. He reported the matter to the Commissioner of Police, and the detective police found out that the mischief was done by the servants of one Narayen Bapooji Dhume, who resides on the upper floors of the same house. On this information a complaint was filed against three men named Raghu, Gopal, and Ramchandra for committing mischief. Mr. Kavasjee Bejanjee Sethna appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Balkrishna Kirtikar for the defence. The defence was that the mischief was done by a ghost. After hearing evidence on both sides, the magistrate sentenced accused No. 3 to pay a fine of Rs. 15, and bound him over in a security of Rs. 100 for a period of six months. Accused Nos. 1 and 2 were warned and discharged.

REFUSING TO GO TO SEA.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Cooper, Captain Baskill, of the s.s. Lord Lansdowne, charged three of his crew named Joseph Brown, Thomas Maddon, and John Butt with having wilfully disobeyed lawful commands on Sunday. The captain stated that as the ship was hauling away from the wharf in the Prince's Dock at 7-30 on Sunday morning, the three accused refused to assist in the work, and jumped on the wharf, refusing to come aboard again. They said the ship was unseaworthy, as she was loaded so deep that the "Plimsoll mark" was under water. She had a strong list to port, the disc of the mark on the starboard side being out of water, while that on the port side was three inches under water. It was explained to the accused that the vessel would be got on an even keel when the coal had been trimmed; but nothing would satisfy them, except that she should be surveyed immediately in the dock. The captain told them that he would anchor in the stream and remain in harbour until a survey was made there, as she would float higher in the deeper water of the stream than she did in the dock. The men still refused to come aboard; and the remainder of the crew then took the vessel out of the dock and anchored her off the Apollo-buader. She was, later in the day, surveyed by the Government surveyors. The accused said their eyes could not deceive them. They saw the "Plimsoll mark" under water. His worship said that the captain had acted in a very straightforward manner. He then read them the report of the Government surveyors, which stated that the ship was perfectly seaworthy. Her bouyancy was more than sufficient, and the free board, as far as they could judge, was that allowed by the "Plimsoll mark." His worship said that they had by their conduct detained the ship for 36 hours unnecessarily. The captain would not break the law, which he would have done if he had gone to sea with the "Plimsoll mark" under water. He fined them a day's wages, and ordered them to pay the expenses of the prosecution.

## THE CHATTEN FUND.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Previously acknowledged..... | Rs. | 85 |
| R. F. G..... | ,, | 5 |
| Total..... | ,, | 90 |

## AN UNSUCCESSFUL SUIT.

YESTERDAY, at the Small Cause Court, before Mr. N. Spencer, second judge, Raisey Raja, a dealer in bricks, sought to recover the sum of Rs. 207-12 from Moosajee Vulleejee, for bricks and other materials supplied to him for the purpose of building a house on the Port Trust estate. Mr. Baboosoo appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Nusserwanjee Nowrojee for the defendant. Mr. Nusserwanjee contested the amount claimed. He stated that the defendant had purchased bricks from the plaintiff to the value of Rs. 104-6 only; he had paid Rs. 50 on account, and the balance was deposited in court. On the 27th February last the defendant discontinued purchasing any more bricks from the plaintiff, and had since purchased 26,500 bricks from one Khemjee for the purpose of building his house. His honour held that the plaintiff had failed to prove his case, and gave a decree for the amount already paid into court.

## ACTION BY MARWAREES.

YESTERDAY, at the Small Cause Court, before Mr. J. Warden, third judge, Ooma Pubs and others, a firm of Marwaree money-lenders, sought to recover from Gunput Ballajee and another the sum of Rs. 143, being the balance due on a promissory note for Rs. 200, dated the 13th October last. Mr. Nusserwanjee Nowrojee appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Eduljee Mussanee for the two defendants. The plaintiffs alleged in the summons that the note had been wrongfully torn up on the 9th August by the first defendant, without the balance having been paid them. The defence was that the amount had been paid, and the note delivered up to the defendants, who had destroyed it. The plaintiffs at this stage changed their case, stating that the note had not been torn up or destroyed by the defendants, but that it was snatched from the hands of one of the plaintiffs, who had gone to their house to collect the money, and that it was still in the possession of the defendants. In support of their case the plaintiffs produced two witnesses, a Parsee named Nusserwanjee Dhunjeebhoy and a Marwaree named Moti Jena, who deposed that on the 9th ultimo, as they were passing by the house of the defendants, they saw several persons collected there. The first plaintiff complained to them that a note had been torn up, and the witnesses advised him to lay his complaint before the police. Nusserwanjee in cross-examination admitted having been convicted on two or three occasions of gambling. Mr. Superintendent Smith was called. He stated that the first plaintiff came and complained to him that the note had been destroyed. The plaintiff did not mention the name of the person who had destroyed it, and, when asked by the police officer, said he had no witnesses. In cross-examination Mr. Smith said that such complaints were very common, and his experience was that in nine cases out of ten they were groundless. The defendant called two witnesses, the one a brickmayer and the other a guard in the G. I. P. Railway, who, in their evidence, stated that they saw the payment made, and that the first plaintiff then voluntarily gave up the note. His honour, in disposing of the case, remarked that he had no hesitation in coming to the conclusion that the plaintiff's story was a concocted one. He therefore dismissed the suit, and certified Rs. 15 as professional costs to be paid to the defendants.

## ATTEMPTED WIFE MURDER.

BETWEEN 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning a man named Pudumsey Urjoon, living at New Hanooman-lane, stabbed his wife while she was asleep in her bed, being actuated by jealousy. After inflicting a severe wound on the woman, he attempted to escape, but was arrested by his own son, and made over to the police. His victim was removed to the Goculdas Hospital, where, her condition being critical, her deposition was taken yesterday by Mr. Shewshunker Govindram, the acting third Presidency Magistrate. Pudumsey Urjoon was yesterday charged before Mr. Shewshunker Govindram with attempting to murder Veeloo, his wife. The case was postponed for hearing to the 21st inst.

## THE BENI-ISRAEL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

THE Hon. Sir William Wedderburn was invited to preside on Sunday evening at the annual meeting of the Beni-Israel Benevolent Society, which was held at Khuduck in the native town. The hall was well filled with members of the community and a goodly number of schoolboys and girls. The chair was occupied by Sir William Wedderburn on the motion of Mr. Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy. Mr. Abraham Daniel, the secretary to the society, read the thirty-first annual report, from which we give the following extracts:—"The income of the Society during the past year amounted to Rs. 772-4-2, of which Rs. 257 were donations, Rs. 402-12-2 subscriptions, and Rs. 112-3-0 interest on the promissory notes. The disbursements which amounted to Rs. 1,085-4-0 exceeded the income by Rs. 312 15-10. This excess of expenditure was paid from the building fund. It grieves the committee that they have been compelled to indent on the building fund, and thus diminish the chances of seeing a suitable building erected for the wards of your Society at an early date. It is now twenty years since attempts were made to collect funds for that purpose, but as yet very little has been obtained, and last year that little has been partially used for the ordinary expenses of the Society. It behoves, therefore, all interested in the objects of the Society, and the Beni-Israel community in particular, to bestir themselves to increase their contributions, and thus show that they have the prosperity of the Institution really at heart. It is for no ambitious objects that the Society has been established; its aims are purely benevolent. It seeks the relief of the extremely poor and destitute, who but for its aid might suffer hopelessly. Your committee are happy to say that hundreds of men, women, and children have been helped and assisted by your Society during the period of its existence. Should not this cheering fact stir you up, dear friends? The English and the Parsees spend large sums of money in relieving suffering humanity, and they have not in any way suffered by it, their wealth has gone on increasing, and their comforts and influence have also increased. Your committee are specially grateful to Messrs. Dewsnoon and Co., and His Excellency the Governor for their generous donations. Your committee are also most thankful to the donors from up-country, and particularly to those benevolent friends who have taken pains to make collections on behalf of the Society. Although some of the leaders of up-country Synagogues have been appealed to on behalf of the Society, only those at Rewdunda and Tanna have responded to the appeal, and sent the sums of Rs. 7-2-0 and Rs. 5 respectively. At Tanna the Bene-Israel population is influential, composed of several pensioners, and aid from them should have been much larger. Your committee trust that the pensioned officers residing there may be pleased to give generous aid to the Society. Six new admissions were made last year, and thus the number of wards on the 31st March last was 56, of whom one and three women died, one girl was married, two were dismissed, and seven were relieved by their relations, so that 34 remained at the end of the year. Rao Bahadoor Nana Moroji, the magistrate of Bombay, who was the chairman of your Society for the last five years in succession to the late venerable Rev. Dr. J. Wilson, has, your committee rejoice to say, been honoured with the Divanship of Indore. This appointment is much honoured to the donor as to the worthy recipient; for his Highness Tookojee Rao Holkar could not have found a more honourable and high-souled gentleman to fill so responsible a post. Mr. Nana Moroji being well trained and highly distinguished in the service of the English Government for his probity and fearless loyalty to law and justice, is peculiarly fitted to guide a Native Prince and manage a native State. At a meeting of the committee specially due to the committee consisting of the Right Rev. L. G. Mylne, D. D., Lord Bishop of Bombay, the Hon'ble M. Melvill, Member of the Bombay Council, and Mr. Gay, the Municipal Assessor, Bombay, appointed by the Government of Bombay, to dispose of the surplus of the late Cabul Relief Fund, subscribed for relief to the widows and orphans of the soldiers killed in the wars of 1852-53, the handsome gift of Rs. 3,000 or 3½ per cent., which they have been pleased to make to your Society. Mr. Gay has always taken a deep interest in your Society, and the gift of the Cabul Relief Surgery him is a significant proof of it, which ought to make you all feel most grateful to him. This sum, which will yield an annual interest of Rs. 103, has been put to the credit of the Building Fund."

It was proposed by Mr. Shewshunker Govindram, seconded by Mr. Hyeem Samuel, and carried unanimously, that the annual report be approved and adopted.

The chairman, then addressing the meeting, said there could be no doubt as to the great usefulness of the institution, whose object was to provide the necessary wants of the poor of this community. He was sorry to see that in 1884 the expenditure had exceeded the income. The question for their consideration was what steps should be taken to equalise the income and the expenditure? It would be a very great pity if the expenditure, devoted as it was to such a benevolent object, were to be reduced, and that the helpless people who were now provided for out of the funds should receive less than what ought to be given to them. The committee would, he thought, make fresh exertions to obtain larger subscriptions and donations. He noticed with pleasure that a considerable donation had been made from the Cabul Relief Fund, for which the managers had thanked the Lord Bishop of Bombay, Mr. Melvill, and Mr. Gay. (Applause.) There was a very good old saying that an ounce of example is better than a pound of precept, and so he had brought a small example himself. (Laughter.) The community were fortunate in having a wealthy and distinguished family allied to them in Bombay, the Sassoon family, who, he was glad to see, were giving handsome assistance both to the Society and to the schools. He was sure that if the committee represented to them the usefulness of the institution and the difficulties under which they laboured, they would exert their great influence in the interest of the Society. He was glad to see there present the boys and girls of the Beni-Israel schools. There was no doubt that the more education would spread among the community, the better position would they occupy in society. The subject, therefore, he said to be one of the best hopes of the community. He understood that many members of the community were very skilful artisans and practised various handicrafts, and he had not the least doubt that the training which, he hoped, would be offered to them would enable them to employ their skill with much greater advantage to themselves; that is to say, they would learn the finish and the improved methods of working which, with the same amount of labour, would produce a much better result. H. E. the Governor had already met a number of leading gentlemen in Bombay to discuss the question of technical education, and it was hoped that with the funds raised in honour of Lord Ripon a small beginning, at any rate, would be made. He thought the committee had very properly made grateful mention of the services of his excellent friend, Rao Bahadoor Nana Morojee, who appeared for many years to have given them his best help. He had now gone to a very extended sphere of usefulness, and what they lost in Bombay the people of Indore would gain. (Applause.) He noticed that a text had been quoted in the report which reminded him of a charity sermon which some of them must have heard of. It was probably the shortest charity sermon that ever was preached, the text being "He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord." The preacher read out the text, and the whole of his sermon was this, "Now, my brethren, you have heard what the security is. Put down your money." (Applause.)

A very pretty song was then sung by some of the girls.

Khan Bahadoor Dr. Bomonjee Sorabjee moved a vote of thanks to the chairman. He said the presence of such a distinguished personage as Sir William Wedderburn to preside, at some inconvenience to himself, over the meeting, went only to establish the well-known fact of the intense interest he took in the cause of education, and especially in the education of the masses of the Presidency. (Applause.)

The motion having been seconded by Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, was heartily carried.

The proceedings then terminated.

## POONA STEEPLE CHASES.

SATURDAY, 19TH SEPT., NEAR KIRKEE.

1ST RACE.—All Horse Chase, about 3 miles. Weight 11st. 7lbs.

2ND RACE.—Arab and C. B. Chase, about 2½ miles. Weight 11st.

3RD RACE.—Pony Chase, about 1½ mile. Arabs 13-2, C. B.'s 13-3, to carry 11st. 4lb. allowed for every ½ inch under.

4th RACE.—Hunt Cup open to all horses regularly ridden with the Poona, Nagar, or Sirur Hunts. About 2 miles. Arabs and C. B.'s 10st. 7lbs.: Walers 12st. 7lb.

Added money in each race Rs. 500, subject to deduction should subscriptions fall short.

All entrance moneys to go to second horse.

5 per cent of lotteries to go to fund.

Gentlemen riders in all races.

For further particulars apply to Honorary Secretary.

## THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Times* from Bombay under date July 15:—The advent of a new Government is not likely to break the continuity of Imperial policy in India. The keen interest which our new Secretary of State, in the course of his Indian tour, took in all the larger questions which agitate us here is a guarantee that he will not act hastily. But the opportunity seems a good one for laying before the British public a resume of the present Anglo-Indian situation. I mean, of course, the situation of internal affairs. The great external questions—our relations with Russia and our true frontier, with the need of its impregnability when once settled—can be studied perhaps better at home than here in India. All Anglo-Indians, and I may with absolute truth add all natives of India, are eager to see established an impassable barrier to Russian progress, though views may differ as to where that barrier should be placed. But on such a question we are, perhaps, too near and too personally interested to see the country in its true perspective as only a part of the great British Empire.

In internal matters, however, it is almost impossible at home to judge rightly from want of facts and local knowledge, and it is difficult to overestimate the harm that is done to true progress in this country by the sentimental views of well-meaning people, who see India and its races in the glow and enchantment of an Eastern distance and never take the trouble to test their ideas by cold reality of actual facts.

I think it is admitted now that India must not be governed merely as a conquered country. Our enlightened rule has so much increased the needs and wants of the people that we can no longer supply from England the executive force required without an expenditure impossible to face, and climatic reasons forbid colonization. The great question, therefore, is how to train the people best to take part in the government of themselves. It might almost be said that on the success or failure of that object depends the fame of England. The rule of 240 millions with less than 100,000 British and a mere handful of civilian administrators is the admiration of Continental Europe, and perhaps the greatest marvel of modern times. But there is a greater achievement and a higher duty before us. We have succeeded in ruling the races of India. It still remains to weld them into one great nation, fit for civic rights—capable of using those rights without abusing them; ready and able, in short, to perform all the civic duties of a self-governing people. Both here and at home all Englishmen now acknowledge that this great task has devolved upon us as the sequel of our conquests.

But what the Indophile at home does not realize is that a nation cannot be made, any more than Rome could be built, in a day. They forget the conflict of races, the diversity of creeds, the isolating effect of caste, and all the separating influences and disintegrating forces which, for centuries, have thrust men asunder in this peninsula. The proud Mahomedan looks down upon the submissive Hindoo. The warlike Mahratta despises the mild Bengalee. The blue-blooded Rajput would hold himself as a god towards the low-bred Tamil. Throughout the country the higher castes not only look forward to a different heaven in the next world but even on earth they scorn to eat or intermarry with the impure masses. The lower castes, in their turn, have their own social gradations which utterly decline to intermingle. It is from such heterogeneous elements that we have to form a homogeneous people. Then the Western student of India has to reckon with the native in his village and his field has no conception, of the material out of which the Indian citizen has to be formed. He has heard, perhaps, of the headman and the village Panchayet or Council, and leaps to the conclusion that the people from time immemorial have possessed the art, though they have never known the science, of government. He does not know that we English completely suppressed the administrative side of the village council, only retaining it, and when it had a certain vitality it never extended its functions beyond the petty concerns of congeries of wood huts and a limited radius of village lands. We have introduced it in the small municipalities, and local boards recently created, one half of whose members are chosen by the community out of itself. But the political capacity of the people outside the towns is minimum. While its present condition of development is far from showing that the *salus populi* would be the supreme law to the Hindoo when elevated to power.

In short, to put the point bluntly, people of India are not in the least ready for the self-government some of their zealous friends would thrust upon them. But it does not follow that they never will be ready. Only let their friends preach to them the gospel of patience rather than the demand for further privileges. The work of political education is begun in all seriousness, and needs the drag rather than the whip. Its origin dates from that revolution in policy which followed the Mutiny of 1857 and was announced to the world by the Queen's proclamation on the 1st of November, 1858, nearly 26 years ago. All Hindoos learn those precious words, in what they call their Magna Charta, and they will in time, that, "so far as may be, our subjects, of whatever race of creed, be freely and impartially admitted to offices in the service, the duties of which they may be qualified by their education, ability, and integrity duly to discharge."

From the day those words were spoken a solemn covenant was made with the people of India which no subsequent Government has tried to evade. Lord Lawrence, in 1864, declared "the people of this country to be perfectly capable of administering their own local affairs," and pronounced in favour of elective local boards. Lord Mayo followed with his decentralization scheme of 1870, which linked the development of all self-government with the decentralization of finance. Then came Lord Northbrook with the municipal legislation of 1873; and, lastly, Lord Ripon, who insisted on the development of the administration of local affairs by the people themselves, and went so far as to give as its immediate object, not "improved administrative efficiency," but, "the political and popular education necessary with it."

Since the date of Lord Ripon's arrival in the country local self-government has taken root all over India. Every town of any size has its municipality, and each Presidency is divided into districts and sub-divisions, with their local and district boards, one-half of the members being chosen by the community, one half by Government. To a certain extent, they have to pay their own way by local taxation, and these boards, though their work is very imperfect, are as fairly successful as such infant institutions can be expected to be; while they do work Government could not do without the executive agency beyond all the bounds of economy.

Thus, the natives of India have secured a system of local self-government. If they have the public spirit to give their private time to the needs of their community, they can now have their own representatives on every local council throughout the country. This share in local administration is not all the power they have been given. There are selected natives on the Legislative Councils of the Governor-General and of each Presidency. There are native Judges in every High Court. Last, but not least, the Civil Service is open to the competition of natives, and can also be nominated to it as statutory civilians by the local Governments. Thus, in the whole Imperial administration of the country they have now a footing. In the lower branches of the service they will rise by seniority and various important posts, and if they fulfil the test of proved capacity they may in time even become collectors or commissioners, ruling, perhaps, a million of men, or men, or members of the Executive Councils, that govern whole Presidencies.

This great experiment in native co-operation is still in its infancy and ought to be given time to show its results before any further advance is made. It must be remembered that the masses are without the least political education, and do not know the meaning of public spirit or understand the duty of a citizen. The whole world outside their village is a dead letter to them. There is however an educated class in the towns who are far ahead of these ignorant millions. This section of the people have been taught perhaps beyond the needs of their station and they fret at the want of an opening. They are clerks, writers, editors, pleaders, doctors and through the native Press many of them maintain a constant agitation in favour of the native right to further political power. This cry, taken up as it is by ignorant philanthropy at home, is one of the greatest obstacles to true progress that the Indian Government has to encounter. I will give an example. There is no doubt that in the successful working of the local boards lies the true path to representative councils with higher and more imperial functions. But the higher capacity can only be attained after years of patient exercise of the lower duties. It may not come even in the present generation. Yet already there is a cry for native representation on the Imperial Councils, as if a year's experience in village managment were ample qualification. They might as well argue that you can climb the Himalayas because you can now be carried on a mountain railway to the plateau of Darjeeling. The consequence of this agitation is that the local board is somewhat despised, and there is a danger that the experiment will not have a fair trial. Of course, without this preliminary probation in lower spheres, the highr representative power can never be given. It is extremely doubtful whether the representative system is the best form of government for India. One man's food is another man's poison in political as well as other diet. A strong autocratic rule is probably the best rule for an Eastern nation. But the advocates of premature advance are doing their best to prevent even the trail of the Western system.

If they found no sympathy in England these agitators might be tempted to employ their activity in social reforms and leave politics alone for a time. The list of evils crying for remedy would give them ample employment. The system of infant marriage, with its baneful moral effect and equally baneful physical effect; the enforced widowhood which applies even to an infant wife who has lost a husband whom she has never seen; the tyranny of caste; the debasement of the Hindoo religion from Monotheism to a system of pure idolatry; the need of education in every—these are a few of the subjects which might occupy them. But social reformers must face the ill will of the society whose constitution needs reform; while political agitation always gains a noisy popularity.

In short, we cannot, I fear check these hasty aspirations. But, at any rate, they should find no responsive echo from the true friends of India, whether there or in England. The gradual development of the new institutions must occupy us for years, and agitation can only retard their progress, without succeeding in the introduction of any thing new. It cannot be too often repeated that for many years to come the English rule in India, to be beneficent, must be strong. Its strength must not be impaired by the introduction of an incompetent element for the sake of pleasing either ignorant philanthropists in England or ambitious agitators in India.

Commenting editorially on this letter the *Times* remarks:—If the Indian people is ever to become a nation qualified to determine its own political destinies, its regenerators should commence by dealing with the barriers of caste, theological superstitions, and ignorance, which break it up into incohesive and hostile fragments. As our correspondent intimates, native agitators shrink from the advocacy of reforms which would bring them into personal and local odium. They may denounce British dominion and be sure of applause. By a protest against a ceremonial absurdity they would import their social repute. British opinion, to which our correspondent especially appeals in to-day's letter, unhappily, though more willing to attack the social mischiefs of India, is much less adapted to assail them with effect. Native Indian opinion is devoid of the necessary moral courage to hazard the reproach of infidelity by a crusade in which it would aid the cause of progress. Public opinion in this country is not afraid of condemn the rottenness of Indian society. The drawback to its adventuring upon such a path is that its intervention is tolerably certain to do more harm than good. The most benevolent interference from without with a complicated social fabric of foreign origin is likely to be marked by indiscretions more damaging than the philanthropic intentions are advantageous. English sympathy, if it can accomplish little good, ought, at least, to be particularly scrupulous in encouraging more agitation which can and should have no result. Agitations after political privileges, which England could not grant without the grossest treason to its responsibility for Indian peace and prosperity, distract both England and India from the path of internal reform, which alone can conduct to any permanent and beneficial goal. Already the two hundred and forty millions of the peninsula are confronted by a task of self-government, vast and critical enough to absorb all the energies of a generation. Their volunteer champions here had better see how they succeed in digesting that tough, though nutritious, morsel before they try to overwhelm them with further responsibilities of a species to which India has never been used since it was originally inhabited.

## PRINCE BISMARCK'S POLICY IN ZANZIBAR.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Times* publishes the following letter, written of course before the demonstration:—The writer of the letter endeavours to explain the course taken in the matter by Prince Bismarck, and the object which he seems to have had in view in entering with the energy and perseverance which characterize him on this new policy with reference to these distant regions. The letter is as follows:—

"The Conference of Berlin has dealt a great blow to English interests in East Africa. France, in connexion with the unfortunate De Brazza-Stanley Congo affair, played a part altogether hostile to her own interests. I should like to find I am in the wrong, but I fear we may soon be obliged to abandon our possessions on the Congo. The rivalry of De Brazza and Stanley, in which ambition plays such an important part, shows once more that explorers are not always guided by patriotic or humanitarian motives, and that charlatanism sometimes has had a share in their schemes or combinations. Here we have seen some fifty of these pioneers, very meritorious men in many respects, but for no other reason than the privations they have undergone and the dangers they have had to encounter, but all in a ferment with the heaven of Christianity and all round it. Conceptions—"I can see if you like." The signatory Powers of the Conference of Berlin have been skilfully dealt with by its promoter. While De Brazza and Stanl y were organizing council, village council, &c., in the Congo, when it had a certain vitality it never extended its functions beyond the petty concerns of congeries of wood huts and a limited radius of village lands. We have introduced it in the small municipalities, and local boards recently created, one half of whose members are chosen by the community out of itself. But the political capacity of the people outside the towns is minimum. While its present condition of development is far from showing that the *salus populi* would be the supreme law to the Hindoo when elevated to power.

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## THE CASE OF ELIZA ARMSTRONG.

THE *St. James's Gazette* writes:—Some further inquiries into this case have been made by the representative of *Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper*, who has, moreover, entered into communication with Mr. Bramwell Booth and elicited a "statement" from him. There seems to be no doubt whatever that the child passed under a false pretence into the hands of the woman Rebecca Jarrett, who is or was recently a member of the Booth's organization, that she was taken by this person to a house of bad character, and subjected to the infamy of what is called a "medical examination:" and that she came into the possession of Mr Booth, who still has her "in safe keeping." Mr. Bramwell Booth now states that Rebecca Jarrett was not connected with the Salvation Army "at the time of these occurrences;" and that Eliza Armstrong was taken charge of by him on the 4th of June to "save her from the demoralising surroundings in which she was placed." These "demoralising surroundings" cannot refer to Eliza Armstrong's family and relations, since Mr. Booth says that he knows nothing of the circumstances under which the child was taken from her home. It would appear, then, that Mr. Booth was anxious to save Eliza from Rebecca Jarrett, whose influence and surroundings were without doubt, "demoralizing." It would be satisfactory to learn how Mr. Booth was brought into connection with the child and the woman who had got unlawful possession of her; how it was that this same woman, whose share in this piece of wickedness he must have known, came to be employed as an agent by him in his "secret investigation" and in other capacities; and why on rescuing Eliza from the "demoralising" influence of Jarrett, he did not restore her to her parents. The additional information gleaned by *Lloyd's* reporter amounts in the main to this. First, the story of the "medical examination" has been investigated more closely, and apparently placed beyond all doubt. It seems to have been on the 3rd of June that Eliza Armstrong was submitted by Jarrett to this degrading process. The child, it is stated, was last seen by a cabman (who took particular notice of her) late on the evening of this day. The cabman says that he drove the child, with the woman Jarrett and two men, to a house which he believed to be one of bad character, and there left her. That was at about ten o'clock on Wednesday, the 3rd of June. On the Thursday the child passed into the possession of Mr. Booth. It would be a relief to have the interval satisfactorily accounted for. This is one of the points which Mr. Bramwell Booth should explain. Now that the matter has been taken up by the Attorney-General, Mr. Booth offers to place the child in the hands of the editor of *Lloyd's Newspaper*—an offer which, as he probably anticipates, is declined. Mr. Bramwell Booth has still to explain by what right he keeps out of the possession of her parents a child who was not entrusted by them to him. According to Mr. Booth's statement the child has been subjected to no further outrage than that of "examination." Consequently the horrible version of Eliza Armstrong's abduction, which was palmed off on the public in certain "revelations" as a *bona fide* case, is false.

At a "Thanksgiving Service" held in Exeter Hall on Wednesday to celebrate the passing of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, "General" Booth referred to the allegations which have been made in connection with this case. The "General" vindicates himself as follows. Nobody but arrant fools would believe such things of the Salvation Army. The history of their work for 20 years and his own public life for 35 years, were a sufficient proof that they would do nothing which was not in accordance with truth and righteousness and to their knowledge for the good of others. In this girl uninjured to rescue her from what they believed was real moral danger. They believed that then and they believed it now, and everybody who had inquired and known anything of it believed it, except two or three people who on the principle of two of a trade who did not agree, and who could not believe in the enormities that were practised. They took this girl uninjured, and rescued her from danger: they had taken good care of her. Further, they offered to restore her to her mother when the mother made a to-do. The mother came to them, and in the presence of two policemen she was asked if she wanted the child back, and she said she would go home and consult her husband, and let them know. But she had never let them know. They were quite prepared to give the child up to her mother; they had no scruples at all as insisted on their doing so.

A reporter of the *Sunday Times* interviewed Mr. Bramwell Booth on Saturday, and specifically referred to what has appeared in this paper on the 6th inst. Mr. Booth's contradiction to what has been alleged against him. Mr. Booth stated—(1) that the shocking case described in certain "revelations" was entirely the invention of Eliza Armstrong's mother; (2) that the child was in his keeping in France; (3) that "he cannot of course say anything about what Mrs. Butler may have done." Mr. Booth also said "I can assure the Englishmen rule upwards of 200,000 natives. But the advent of the Russians to the borders of Afghanistan minimises this danger considerably. The princes and natives of India now almost universally feel that with one European Power irresistible in the possession of India, and another European Power with very large armies commanding the northern boundaries of their country, the idea of their acquiring freedom from European sacrifices is definitely banished from their minds. India, as they will now feel, must be dominated either by England or Russia. This fact is already grasped by the educated, and will shortly be grasped by all our fellow-subjects; and instead of thinking whether they could have succeed in doing what they failed to do in 1857-58, the point they will now have to consider and determine is whether the Russians, if they succeed us as rulers of India, will rule more equitably and considerately than we have. To this question there can be but one answer; and what that answer will be may be judged by the wide sense of security and gratitude to Lord Dufferin's Government from all classes of her Indian subjects which the late crisis has elicited. So, as I before said, the action of the Russian in showing the natives of India that they must be either English or Russian, tends again to us, and adds materially to the stability of our rule in India. So much for the internal danger. As regards the external danger, I think we have, as is usual in matters of difficulty, taken too gloomy a view. All who have thoroughly studied the Central Asian question have long felt convinced that sooner or later, when our hands were full, Russia would push on towards India until she reached the insurmountable obstacle of Afghanistan. She has now done this; and now, instead of an uncertain sword of Damocles hanging over our heads, we know precisely what is before us, and Russia knows also. Without some such crisis as that which has occurred, we should never have succeeded in getting Tories, Whigs, and Radicals to look this complicated question honestly in the face. They have now done this, and have declared that the line between Russia and Afghanistan shall be clearly drawn, and honourably respected, and that a scientific and impregnable frontier stret

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 7.

THE telegrams have advised a decline in the London price of Bar Silver during the week from 48¾d. to 47¼d. per oz., and Exchange here, until a slight reaction set in to-day, had dropped about ¼d. per rupee in consequence. The movement has necessarily had a most injurious effect on our import trade, which for some days past has been perfectly stagnant, and importers, it is evident, have a very trying season before them, notwithstanding otherwise favorable surroundings. Exports on the other hand have derived some slight additional activity from the reduced sterling value of the rupee; shipments of Wheat, Linseed and other articles of general produce having been materially augmented. Cotton, however, from the peculiar position which it occupies, remains practically unaffected, the influence of minimum supplies being counterbalanced by the depressed state of trade at home—in turn largely caused by the collapse in the Silver Exchanges. Freights remain unchanged at 16s. 3d. for Liverpool (old scale) and nominally 18s. 9d. per ton for continental ports, but there is very little disengaged tonnage on the berth. Money rather tends easier, the chief source of employment for loanable capital at the moment being advances to operators in Government Paper which has been fluctuating considerably under the influence of Exchange. Shares all round are quieter again, particularly Cotton Mills. The market for Bombay Yarns in China has weakened down again, and production at the same time will probably be increased, as at a meeting of the Millowners held on the 3rd instant a resolution was adopted which practically annals the arrangement come to in March last for the closing of the Mills on Sundays in addition to native holidays.

The rainfall during the week has been exceedingly light all over the country. In the majority of districts the interval of fine weather is doing good, but Khandeish, the Deccan and Dharwar still cry out for rain.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday published to-day shows the following changes :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Public Deposits at H. O. | Inc. | Rs. | 1,44,167 |
| Do. do. branches | Inc. | ,, | 1,89,344 |
| Other Deposits | Dec. | ,, | 2,23,198 |
| Government Securities | Inc. | ,, | 26,057 |
| Loans | Inc. | ,, | 9,31,497 |
| Bills Discounted | Dec. | ,, | 18,16,815 |
| Cash with other Banks | Inc. | ,, | 4,00,702 |
| Cash and Currency Notes | Inc. | ,, | 6,34,417 |

The increase in the Cash Balance is practically the net falling off in the trade demand, so that the return is again in favor of continued if not increased ease. The proportion of cash to liabilities is about 68 per cent., and there is no indication of any such demand for money arising as would affect rates of discount until towards the end of the year. With the bank the official minimum on Government Paper remains at 4 per cent. and outside the quotation is 2 per cent. per annum on paper, 5 to 6 per cent. on shares.

EXCHANGE.—In sympathy with the rapid decline in the value of Bar Silver in London, sterling exchange has given way day by day, until at the close our quotations show a fall of 7-32d. per rupee. On Monday last the closing figures were 1s. 6 9-16d. for demand Bank Bills and 1s. 6 23-32d. for 3 months' Credits, but before the steamer left on Tuesday a decline of 1-32d. had been established. On Wednesday the banks were closed owing to a Hindu holiday, so that business for this mail only opened on Thursday, when, with a decline of ¼d. per oz. in Bar Silver advised from London, and the information that the weekly biddings for Council drafts had resulted in Government allotting at 1s. 6¼d. in full, rates receded 3-32d. all round. On Friday the banks lowered their buying prices for private bills 1-16d., but refused to draw unless at ¼d. decline, as Silver white quoted at 46¾d. by Reuter was reported in private messages down to 46d. This being confirmed, induced a further decline of 1-32d. on Saturday, making demand Bank Bills 1s. 6 9-32d., 3 months' Credits 1s. 6¼d. At these figures, however, the market touched the lowest point of the week as a steadier tone ensued with more disposition to sell than buy, and to-day although Reuter gives Silver down to 47¼d., Bank paper has recovered 1-16d., making closing rates for ready paper as follows :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on demand | | 1s. 6 11-32d. | per rupee. |
| Do. | Telegraphic Transfer | 1s. 6 9-32d. | ,, |
| Do. | 3 months' sight | 1s. 6 7-16d. | ,, |
| Do. | 4 ,, | 1s. 6 15-32d. | ,, |
| Do. | 6 ,, | 1s. 6 17-32d. | ,, |
| Credits | 2 ,, | 1s. 6¼d. | ,, |
| Do. | 3 ,, | 1s. 6 21-32d. | ,, |
| Documents | 2 ,, | 1s. 6 17-32d. | ,, |
| Do. | 3 ,, | 1s. 6 11-16d. | ,, |
| France | 3 ,, | 1·96 | ,, |
| Do. | 6 ,, | 1·971 | ,, |

The steadiness apparent at the close is attributable more to the absence of demand for remittance than anything else, although it is aided slightly by an increased disposition on the part of exporters not only to cover near transactions but to sell a little forward in anticipation. A considerable business could probably be done for the spring months in this way if anything in the neighbourhood of current rates were practicable, but the banks mostly hold for an advance of about 3-16d. per rupee which checks sellers. At the present level for ready bills we are now nearer the basis of Silver than for some time past 47¼d. per oz. laying the rupee down at a fraction under 1s. 6¾d.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The decline in the value of Indian Securities on the London Stock Exchange induced by the fall in Silver, has as usual reacted on this market, and rates have undergone a reduction of ½ to ¾ per cent. during the week, a large speculative business having been passing the while. At the date of our last report rates were depressed somewhat by the practical suspension of business for the August settlement, Fours being quoted at Rs. 98½ ready, Rs. 98 forward, and on mail-day an advance of ½ was established on these prices. With the reopening of business on Thursday, however, came the adverse advices from London causing an immediate decline to Rs. 98 ready, Rs. 97 13-16 forward, followed on Friday by a further drop to Rs. 97⅝ and Rs. 97½ respectively. The fall continued on Saturday, when a large business was done for delivery at the end of this month down to Rs. 97½, the closing rates ready and forward being Rs. 97¼ and Rs. 97 5-16. To-day the market opened quiet, but with the recovery in exchange hardened up slightly during the afternoon, the latest rates reported being Rs. 97½ to 9-16 for ready paper and Rs. 97 7-16 for delivery on 30th September. Fours-and-a-half have declined from Rs. 98⅝ to Rs. 98½, but transactions have been insignificant.

SHARES.—The market for *Spinning and Weaving Mill* shares has been decidedly weaker again, and in most instances prices have given way during the week. The only exceptions are Manockjee Petit which are Rs. 5, Morarjee Goculdas Rs. 15, and Madras United Rs. 35 higher. The decline has been Rs. 40 in Khandeish, Rs. 35 in Khutao Muckonjee and Great Eastern, Rs. 25 in Coorla, Rs. 22½ in Jewraz Balloo, Rs. 15 in Bombay United, Dhurrumsey, Gordon and Queen, Rs. 12½ in Farell, Rs. 10 in Berar Manufacturing, Framjee Petit and James Greaves, and generally Rs. 2½ to Rs. 5 in other concerns save Anglo-Indian, which are Rs. 1 lower. *Press* Companies are also, where changed at all, in favor of buyers a decline being quoted of Rs. 75 in Fort, Rs. 50 in Albert of Kurrachee, Rs. 40 in Colaba, Rs. 17½ in New Indian, Rs. 10 in Prince of Wales, Rs. 5 in Mofussil, and Rs. 2½ in Mercantile Press. In *Banks* there is practically no change, Bank of Bombays remaining at Rs. 725, Nationals at Rs. 105. In the *Miscellaneous* list the movements are few and unimportant. Bombay-Burmah Trading first issue after declining Rs. 100 have recovered to Rs. 4,000. Second issue however, are Rs. 20. Third Rs. 30 lower. Kemp & Co., Ld., have receded to Rs. 336, Soundy & Co., Ld., to Rs. 90. In Flour Mills, Bapty Bros. are Rs. 3 lower at Rs. 223. Bombay Flour Mills having declared a dividend at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum are Rs. 10 higher at Rs. 680, business done.

### IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—For future shipment, business in goods has been quite paralysed this week by the collapse in Exchange. Some few transactions are being put through doubtless by people who have secured their remittances in advance or are taking the risk of a reaction enabling them to cover in later, but simultaneous operations based on the current value of the rupee will not be practicable in a general way without either a decline in Manchester, or an improvement in Rupee prices here. To neither of these courses can we say much probability attaches in the immediate future. Manchester may not be strong, but in the face of the statistical position of the new staple curtailed, production is more likely than anything else; while buyers on this side have had everything their own way for so long that they will fight hard against a rise. It may be that slight concessions on both sides will eventually open the way to trade; but looking to the comparitively moderate stocks here and at the large up-country markets, coupled with the generally favorable crop prospects, we should think it not at all unlikely that any further giving way in Exchange would be mainly met by an advance in goods here.

In the spot market the tone is firm, but not active. From the bazaar the off-take is put at about 2,400 packages for the week, the firmness of sellers and the intervention of native holidays interfering with more active business.

TWIST.—The forward business in English Yarns suffers in the same way as goods, but on the spot the market is not proportionately as firm, the want of rain in the Deccan checking the demand. Prices, however, are maintained at their previous level. Local Spinnings are not quotably lower in price, but with less encouraging advices from China, business is on a more limited scale, the sales, for the week being put at 2,500 to 3,000 packages. Current quotations are :—

| | | | As. | As. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Twist | No. | 10s | 5 1-16 to 5¼ | |
| ,, | and Water ,, | 20s | 5 15-16 to 6 13-32 | |
| ,, | ,, ,, | 24s | 6¼ to 6½ | |
| ,, | ,, ,, | 30s | 6¾ to 7⅛ | |

METALS.—*Copper* is not in much better request, but the advance in the laying down cost has enabled holders to establish an improvement of As. 4 per cwt. *Yellow Metals* is also steady at a like improvement. *Iron* is firm and partially As. 8 per candy, higher.

COALS are quiet with nothing or next to nothing doing from first hands, and prices are nominally unchanged.

### EXPORTS.

COTTON.—In ready old Cotton the business for export is quite of an occasional character, and prices are mainly ruled by the purchases of the local Mills, but for new crops we had to begin with some little enquiry, and for a day or two after the departure of last mail transactions were reported in Bengals and Omras at Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, under the rates quoted below. Latterly the home enquiry, such as it was, has quite taken off again and although rates are given a trifle higher owing to lower exchange they are sellers not buyers quotations.

The movements of old Cotton as shown by the subjoined figures continue quite insignificant, and the up-country reports on the growing crop present no very new features. From the Chamber of Commerce telegraphic district advices published to-day, the desire for more rain is expressed in Eastern Khandeish and West Berar in addition to the places previously mentioned, viz. :—West Khandeish, the Deccan, Bellary and the Dharwar districts. From all other quarters, however, accounts are favorable and give promise of an excellent yield.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

| | | 1885. | 1884. | 1883. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Receipts.* | | | | |
| For the week | | 1,068 | 2,539 | 1,855 |
| Since 1st January | | 980,979 | 1,524,150 | 1,495,980 |
| *Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.* | | | | |
| For the week | | 4,631 | 6,917 | 6,146 |
| Since 1st January | | 672,799 | 1,126,686 | 1,168,217 |
| *Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.* | | | | |
| For the week | | 251 | 98 | 1,031 |
| Since 1st January | | 53,397 | 87,578 | 70,785 |

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission :—

| Old— | | Per Candy. | per lb. C. & F. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Omras, Fully Good, | Ready | Rs. 196 | = 4 19-32d. |
| Do. Good | do. | ,, 193 | = 4¼d. |
| Do. F. G. F. | do. | ,, 185 | = 4 5-16d. |
| Julgaum, Good | do. | ,, 188 | = 4¼d. |
| Do. F. G. F. | do. | ,, 182 | = 4 7-32d. |
| Broach, Good | do. (Nominal) | ,, 208 | = 4 27-32d. |
| Dholleras, Fully Good | do. | ,, 198 | = 4 19-32d. |
| Do. Good | do. | ,, 193 | = 4¼d. |
| Ghimad Dharwar, Good | do. (Nominal) | ,, 200 | = 4 31-32d. |
| Westerns, Good | do. | ,, 195 | = 4 17-32d. |
| Do. F. G. F. | do. | ,, 190 | = 4 13-32d. |
| *New Crop* | | | |
| Bengal Fine | January | ,, 169 | = 4d. |
| Do. Fully Good | do. | ,, 161 | = 3 27-32d. |
| Do. Good | do. | ,, 155 | = 3 21-32d. |
| Omras do. | March | ,, 183 | = 4 11-32d. |
| Broach do. | do. | ,, 203 | = 4 29-32d. |
| Dholleras do. | April | ,, 183 | = 4 7-16d. |

The following is the Chamber of Commerce weather and crop reports issued to-day :—

| PLACE. | Rainfall in last 24 hours. | Total Rainfall since 1st June last. | Average Rainfall. | WEATHER. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | In. | In. | In. | |
| Agra | ·16 | 31·02 | 25·66 | Looks like clearing up. |
| Delhi | .. | 29·75 | 26·32 | Bright, no sign of rain. |
| Cawnpore | 1·00 | 39·39 | 29·19 | Do. |
| Nagpore | .. | 37·75 | 41·51 | Cloudy but no rain. |
| Amraoti | ·33 | 37·07 | 32·99 | Showery. |
| Khangaum | .. | 14·63 | 28·55 | Bright, no sign of rain. Unusually hot. |
| Barsi | ·05 | 12·50 | 23·03 | Dry here but raining in the surrounding districts. |
| Bellary | .. | 8·32 | 17·84 | Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally. |
| Hubli | ·15 | 12·25 | 26·45 | Cloudy but no rain. |
| Dhulia | .. | 8·88 | 20·27 | Cloudy but no rain. Dry here but raining in the surrounding districts. |
| Julgaon | ... | 19·92 | 35·38 | Cloudy but no rain. |
| Broach | ·45 | 31·49 | 39·62 | Excellent growing weather. |
| Wudwan | ·02 | 27·26 | 18·43 | Seasonable weather. |
| Veramgaum | ·06 | 29·75 | 31·89 | Showery. |
| Dholleras | .. | 22·00 | 27·81 | Bright, no sign of rain. |
| Bhownugger | ·29 | 20·75 | 26·75 | Do. |

CROP REPORTS.

AGRA—Cotton plants weather fine weather.
DELHI—Cotton plants flourishing.
CAWNPORE—Cotton plants want fine weather.
NAGPORE—Cotton plants in flower. Crop prospects generally good.
AMRAOTI—Cotton plants flourishing and showing bolls.
KHANGAUM—Cotton plants flourishing and showing bolls; but want more rain.
BARSI—Cotton plants flourishing and in flower.
BELLARY—Cotton sowing not commenced owing to absence of rain. Food grains suffering from want of rain.
HUBLI—All crops suffering from too little rain.
DHULIA—Cotton plants flourishing, but want more rain.
JULGAON—All crops doing well. More rain wanted generally to ensure good yield.
BROACH—All crops doing well.
WUDWAN—Cotton plants flourishing.
VERAMGAUM—Cotton sowing making good progress.
DHOLLERA—Cotton sowing making good progress; being resown.
BHOWNUGGER—Crop prospects generally good.

WHEAT.—Although prices have undergone little change and home telegrams have been the reverse of encouraging, free arrivals, lower Exchange and cheap freights have led to a considerable amount of business being put through especially in Delhi descriptions. To-day the market is rather weaker with less disposition to buy at the following figures :—No. 1 Soft White Rs. 26 to Rs. 26½, Jubbulpore Rs. 24 to Rs. 24½, Red Pessy Rs. 23½ to Rs. 24, Soft Red Ahmedabad Rs. 23½ to Rs. 24, Hard Yellow Rs. 23½ to Rs. 24, Hard Red Rs. 21½ per candy. No. 1 Club Delhi is offering to-day at Rs. 3-10-6 per cwt. railway terms.

SEEDS.—*Linseed* has ruled very firm at Rs. 6-8 up to Rs. 6-10½ per cwt. ready, and for delivery in a month and about 2,000 tons new crop for April-May delivery is reported to have been contracted for at Rs. 6 per cwt. Arrivals for the time of year are large and shipments equally free. In *Rapeseed* there is nothing doing and prices are nominally unchanged. Of *Gingelly* there are no supplies and business in new crop is hanging fire.

The comparative imports of wheat and seeds are as follows :—

| | | | 1885. | 1884. | 1883. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat | For the week | cwt. | 102,044 | 20,690 | 103,144 |
| ,, | Since 1st Jan. | ,, | 7,799,910 | 6,067,051 | 8,171,021 |
| Linseed | For the week | ,, | 43,476 | 37,340 | 11,938 |
| ,, | Since 1st Jan. | ,, | 4,442,533 | 3,593,093 | 3,607,929 |
| Rapeseed | For the week | ,, | 2,469 | 2,468 | ... |
| ,, | Since 1st Jan. | ,, | 1,402,827 | 913,963 | ... |
| Gingelly | For the week | ,, | 26 | 1,571 | 53 |
| ,, | Since 1st Jan. | ,, | 996,180 | 788,440 | 960,605 |


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|---|---|
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Yours faithfully,
J. RICHARDSON, M.B.,
Dy. Sanitary Commissioner.
Lucknow, 3rd August, 1885.

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## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

OTHER PRESIDENCY.

DEATH.

GOSLIN—August 29, at Rathodam, suddenly, Charles Wilkinson Goslin, Station Master, it. and K. Railway, son of the late Captain Goslin, Commst. Officer, aged 43 years. Deeply regretted by his unfortunate wife and children. (English papers please copy.)


# The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1885.


THE National Indian Association has issued a prospectus, undertaking to provide education for Indian boys in England of the age of fourteen and upwards. The boy's parents and guardians are required to pay £100 before his arrival in England, and £200 a year afterwards, and at this cost an ordinary English education at a suitable school will be provided by the committee of the Association. This scheme, as it invites Indian parents to send their boys at an early age to England, is a new departure from previous efforts made to provide an English education in England for natives of India. The proposal is but the natural result of the growing popularity of English education. For many years a gradually increasing number of young men have gone from these shores to study at the University of Oxford or in the law societies of London. In recognition of the beneficial results obtained by such visits several scholarships have been founded, particularly in Western India, to induce young men of promise to finish their education in England. Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy deserves high credit for having discerned long ago the importance of encouraging Indian students to reside in Europe. It is now nearly a quarter of a century since he founded the travelling fellowship that bears his name, and several graduates from the various Bombay colleges have been enabled by it to complete their studies in England. The present Nawab of Junaghur lately founded two valuable scholarships, for which such of his subjects as wish to study law and engineering in England are eligible. The Nawab's good example was followed by one of his ministers, who founded a similar scholarship of rather less value to be held on the same conditions. Some of the students who have gone home to try their fortune in England have been well rewarded for their enterprising conduct by the results obtained. Mr. Shyamjee Krishnavarma, whose expenses at Oxford were paid by the Rao of Cutch, after his return to this country was appointed Karbari of Ratlam. Of course every native of India who studies at an English university cannot expect to become a minister in a native State; but still it may be safely asserted that for a clever young man a visit to England is generally a success, even if merely regarded as a financial speculation. Scholarships in India, and in England such establishments as Professor Monier Williams's Indian Institute, have done much to smooth the way for young men who wish to secure for themselves the advantages of an English education; but we think that no attempt of a systematic kind has before been made to provide school education in England for Indian boys, and it will be interesting to know whether the prospectus of the National Indian Association will be responded to. It is intended to meet an obvious want. A few weeks ago a native gentleman, who has won for himself wealth and renown at the Calcutta bar, left Bombay for England with his family, in order that he might settle his children in England. It is probable that this example will be followed by other rich natives of advanced views. The caste restrictions against crossing the sea seem to be less rigorous than they used to be. As years go by it is likely that the advantages of a thorough English education, such as can only be obtained by residence in England from a very early age, will be more and more appreciated both for its own sake, and also as being the only means of securing success in the great competitive examinations by which the administrators of this country are selected. Many an Indian parent is ambitious, above all things, to see his son a member of the Civil Service; but for the last seven years, since the maximum age was lowered to nineteen, the results of the examinations have shown that it is excessively difficult for a native of India to pass. Naturally enough Indian parents have not been willing to send their children 6,000 miles across the sea long before they have attained their nineteenth year, and the proportion of successes to failures shows that a year's study with the crammer is not sufficient to enable the Indian to compete successfully with the English candidate, who has been carefully trained from his childhood by the best masters for the ordeal he is intended to undergo. There seems at present no prospect of a return to the former maximum of twenty-one years. Therefore as the natives of India cannot get the regulations of the Civil Service examination altered to suit their requirements, they will be compelled somehow or other to adapt themselves to circumstances. As experience shows that it is next to impossible for a native of India to pass the Civil Service examination without several years' preparation in England, the intending native candidate will have to leave his native shores at a very early age, if he is to have a reasonable prospect of success. This being the case it is probable that many Indian parents, who cannot go in person to England to get their children comfortably settled at an English school, will gladly embrace the opportunity afforded by the National Indian Association, the committee of which undertakes to fulfil as far as possible the place of a father to such Indian boys as may be sent to England for their education. No doubt it will be something of a trial for an Indian parent to send away his children, before they are full grown, to such a distant country as England. Alarming stories of the cruelties practised at English schools, partly culled from the pages of "Tom Brown's Schooldays," and partly derived from recent cases that have found their way into the newspapers, will pass through his mind as the dreaded hour of parting approaches. Such fears, though exaggerated, will not be entirely groundless. An Indian boy might not always take kindly to the training of an English public school. Although the organised system of bullying that prevailed when Mr. Hughes was at Rugby no longer disgraces the best managed schools of the present day, the position of a timid Indian boy at any English school would be peculiar. English boys are often very rough from mere thoughtlessness, and extremely intolerant of manners and customs different from their own—a fact of which many a sorely-plagued French master has had bitter experience. Even the ordinary school regulations would be trying for an Indian boy. To sleep through the coldest winter night in an unwarmed dormitory, and rise shivering at seven o'clock in the morning to trudge through the snow or slush to early morning school, might often prove a severe ordeal to one born and bred in a tropical climate, and descended from a long line of ancestors whose constitutions have never been tried and braced by cold. In fact, we think that it will be such a very difficult matter for the committee of the National Indian Association to find suitable schools in England, where Indian boys could be healthy and happy, that it will perhaps be found more advisable to send Indian boys to coaches and crammers who train a few pupils for particular examinations. At these establishments they would be more rapidly prepared for the Civil Service or any other examination that they wish to pass, but on the other hand they would unfortunately miss the training afforded by public school life, to the educational effects of which England owes so much.

MR. JOSEPH CHATTER, F. S. S., the Superintendent of the Sitarampore Collieries, is presumably a man with practical knowledge of mining affairs, and therefore his words must be allowed to carry some weight in any discussion on the subject. In a paper, now republished in pamphlet form, which he read before a meeting of mine managers held at Ranegunge, he answers the question raised by Government as to whether legislation is necessary to regulate the working of Indian coal-mines. Did it not partake somewhat of the nature of special pleading his reply would be more effective. Nor does he seem to us to have done well in going out of his way to cast reflection upon the Government which proposed such regulations, for sins of commission and omission not at all connected with the subject. All the same, his contention, that owing to "the comparative nascent condition of the mining industry in the country, the time has not yet arrived for legislation in the manner proposed by the Executive," is right in the main. He has fairly made out his case that any legislative interference is at present not required. Going into the history of coal-mining in England, he shows that the unfavourable conditions under which the colliers laboured there previous to the enactment of the Mining Act of 1843 are not to be found in India. Mr. Chatter does not go beyond the record, as every student of the history of factory legislation will remember, when he asserts that a century ago miners were no better than slaves. "Previous to 1775 the Scottish colliers and their wives and children, if they assisted for a certain period at a coal work, became the property of the coal-master, and were transferable with the colliery in the same manner as the slaves in West Indian estates were held to be property transferable on sale." Even with improved conditions the relations between the miners and their employers were strained. Having to work in the very bowels of the earth, the miners considered themselves entitled to quite as much consideration as labourers in other fields, and clamoured for shorter hours of work and higher wages, rightly insisting that the division of profits between capital and labour should be more proportionate. In India the case is different. There has hitherto been no break in the harmony existing between the employers and the employed, as the men are free to leave their occupation whenever they choose, and receive higher wages than other labourers. Whereas in England there was a falling-off of 30 per cent. in the wages of the men after one period of prosperity, in India miners' wages have advanced 50 per cent. "since mining became recognised as an industry in the country." Another, perhaps the most pressing, cause for mining legislation in England was the constant occurrence of catastrophes of a terrible nature. Fatal accidents due to various causes happened but too frequently. Choke-damps, fire-damps, and explosive gases played their part but too well, inadequate ventilation and want of caution being mainly responsible for these misfortunes. There was, besides, a high percentage of casualties under the heads of "falls" of roof and coal. In the coal mines of India, Mr. Chatter points out, these accidents occur so rarely as almost to be considered a *quantité negligeable*. There are no noxious gases to be found in Indian mines, and if there were the ventilation is sufficient to counteract any possible ill effects, so much so indeed that miners are known "to make big fires, large enough to roast an ox on" in the mines. While in England, whatever the extent of the underground works, most mines are provided with only one pit, are they have a pit to every acre of working. Nor is the deepest shaft more than 400 feet below ground. In England it was thought that the appointment of Government inspectors to supervise and control the working of mines would act as a safeguard against such accidents, and consequently the legislation took that form. Mr. Chatter argues that the expectations formed of them have not been quite fulfilled, since they have been only successful in getting the mines better ventilated. This no doubt establishes their utility to a great extent in England. But, as has been shown in India, their sphere of usefulness would be restricted owing to the absence of those causes which alone they are competent to deal with. The coal industry in India is, however, in process of development, and the time may come when it will be necessary for the opinion formed by Mr. Chatter to be revised.

## ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 21.

THE Queen's speech is a composition of considerable literary merit, the story of the Session being skilfully told in a few well-expressed sentences, with here and there a touch of pungent criticism thrown in by means of a suggestive epithet which proves that the Prime Minister's hand has not forgotten its cunning. The concluding aspiration, that the newly enfranchised voters may use their powers with "the sobriety and discernment" which have for ages marked the character of the English people, betrays a misgiving, natural enough to any one who watches the signs of the times, that the lower political strata we have now reached will contribute an unusually large proportion of emotional and capricious sentiment to the formation of public opinion. The agricultural labourer, however, remains a quite unknown force, and the general election is too near at hand to make it probable that we shall then know what his thoughts and desires really are. The peasantry are not yet organised as the townspeople are; and in each division of a county they will probably exercise their new electoral right in accordance with the feelings they happen to entertain towards the squire and the parson of the district. The efforts of the Chamberlain and Joseph Arch school of agitators to induce them to combine as a class against the landlords and the Church will assuredly fail wherever the labourer has been kindly and generously treated. One of the most curious phenomena of the day is the sudden appearance upon the political stage of several parsons, who, far from being allies of Conservative squires, are extreme Radicals in their creed, and who boldly recommend the agricultural voter to tell a lie to any Conservative canvasser who asks him for a vote, and whom it would be inconvenient for him to offend. The advice thus given by the Vicar of Plumpton, Carlisle, and the Rector of Stockton, Rugby, is exactly the same as that great theological casuist, Mr. Gladstone himself, offered to the electors of Midlothian in 1880, when he told them that Parliament had instituted vote by ballot in order that nobody should know how they voted, and that, if any influential person were too inquisitive in pressing them to say what they meant to do with their votes, they would be perfectly justified in misleading him by stating what was not the truth, as Sir Walter Scott did when asked if he was the Great Unknown. "Deceive the deceiver," is the moral law laid down by the Vicar of Plumpton, and one can hardly wonder that the Bishop of Carlisle is scandalised at such an audacious assertion of the doctrine, now, however, becoming fashionable, that it is lawful to do evil in order that good may come. When, however, the Archbishop of Canterbury sanctions by his patronage an agitation which floods the country with filth and kidnaps young girls for the purpose of manufacturing stories of debauchery to discredit the upper classes, it is not surprising that a humble country clergyman thinks it a light thing to argue that attempts to intimidate or cajole poor electors may fairly be counteracted by downright lying. I confess, indeed, that there is a good deal to be said in defence of the Vicar of Plumpton's doctrine. Canvassing for votes, and more especially the canvassing of small tradesmen and labourers by wealthy employers, is a violation of the spirit of the Ballot Act; and as the Legislature has thought fit to give to voters who are not independent the protection of the ballot, it may be argued that a man has a right to save himself from ruin by saying he is going to vote one way and then secretly voting the other. Such a coward, you will say, is unfit to have a vote. Granted; but the Legislature has, in its wisdom, conferred upon him this privilege, and also provided him with the means of using it without incurring any personal risk. To tell a lie, then, to whoever attempts to pry into his secret is clearly in accordance with the intention of the Legislature. As a matter of fact, however, let me say it to the credit of the English people, there are very few electors who really avail themselves of the Ballot Act. As a general rule, Englishmen are so straightforward that they do not shrink from saying how they actually intend to vote; and political agents of experience assure me that pledges can be relied upon now as certainly as they could be before the Ballot Act was passed.

There is a general understanding among politicians on both sides that the electoral campaign shall not be opened till towards the end of next month. The earliest date at which the election can take place is November 17, and it will probably not be held till a week later. Two months of electioneering ought to suffice for the strongest stomach. That, however, is evidently not the opinion of Messrs. Hibbert and Stanley, the Radical members for Oldham, who have held a series of meetings this week for the purpose of impressing upon their constituents the expediency of re-electing them next November. This excess of zeal is rather amusing. Mr. Hibbert and Mr. Stanley must feel very uneasy about the safety of their seats, or they would surely have taken a holiday like other people. I do not myself believe in the advantage of blazing away so much powder at long ranges; and I have asked my friends at Oldham to put off any meetings on our side till after the middle of next month. I propose meanwhile to take a run over to Ireland, and see something of that country with my own eyes. I read with some amusement in one of Mr. Hibbert's speeches a defence of Lord Ripon which was chiefly made up of quotations from "that impartial paper, the *Bombay Gazette*." Do not flatter yourself for a moment that Mr. Hibbert is in the habit of reading the *Bombay Gazette*. These extracts were supplied to him by one of those gentlemen whom the *St. James's* calls "Black Radicals," and Mr. Hibbert used them with avidity, thinking, no doubt, that, as I was once editor of the *Bombay Gazette*, it was good fun thus to turn their own guns upon the enemy. But poor Mr. Hibbert does not know how to make use of such weapons effectively. He is a mere lump of amiable imbecility, and seems quite incapable of understanding either the right or the wrong of Lord Ripon's policy. The ex-Viceroy is to make a speech at Bolton himself next Monday, so we shall then see what answer he has to make to Lord R. Churchill's slashing criticisms.

The papers are at their wits' ends

# TELEGRAMS.

## NEWS FROM CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 7.

Owing to an interruption on the East Indian Railway line between Lukiesarai and Mananpore, the Bombay and Madras mails are delivered here some hours later than usual, as they are sent by the loop line.

The body of the Maharaja of Dhenkanal, who died at Cuttack, has been sent to his native land by special steamer. Although a minor, he was reputed to be one of the best sportsmen in India. He leaves a son seven months old.

Serious casualties on the Hooghly are of daily occurrence. Precautions are being taken against the expected bore and tidal wave on Wednesday. Deplorable accounts continue to reach town of the inundations in Midnapore and the Hooghly district. Serious loss of property and crops, and of some lives, is reported. Shocks of earthquake have been felt in some places.

## VISIT OF THE GAEKWAR TO BROACH.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BROACH, SEPT. 7.

H. H. the Gaekwar is expected here to-morrow evening, at half-past seven. Arrangements have been made on the station for a tea party, when His Highness will receive the leading inhabitants of the city.

## CARRIAGE ACCIDENT AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 7.

Lieutenant Bonomi was thrown out of his dog-cart to-day near St. Paul's Church. He was stunned, but escaped with a severe shaking and some cuts about the hands. His syce was severely injured, and was removed to hospital.

## CRICKET AT POONA.

The Poona and Satara match was played to-day. Satara in their first innings scored 56 runs only. Double figures were obtained by Hembly (26), Betham (15), and Ryan (11). Poona made 165, Carleton, the principal scorer, 53. The fielding of Satara was loose, but Hathereless bowled splendidly. Barton was dead on the wicket. The weather was fine, but hot.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## GERMANY AND SPAIN.

MADRID, SEPT. 6.

The German Government has assured the Spanish Government that the commander of the German gunboat who occupied Yap was instructed not to occupy it if he found the Spanish flag already represented there on his arrival, and that nothing as he did was contrary to the instructions he had received from his Government. The German Government has also expressed a hope that negotiations may continue on the subject of Spanish claims to the Carolines.

The President of the Spanish Ministry has expressed his great regret to the German Minister here for the insult offered to the German flag by the mob on Saturday last.

## CHOLERA IN THE SOUTH OF FRANCE.

LONDON, SEPT. 7.

Cholera has broken out in the Province of Herault (South of France).

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 5.

The Anchor Line steamer Persia left here for Bombay this evening.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Forbes arrived here from Bombay this evening.

LISBON, SEPT. 5.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kerbela, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here this evening.

PLYMOUTH, SEPT. 7.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Rome, arrived here yesterday morning.

SUEZ, SEPT. 7.

The Anchor Line steamer California left here for Bombay to-day.

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 5.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| Good Fair Dhollera | 4 9-16 |
| 4 per cent. Rupee Paper | 73¼ |
| 4½ " do. | 74 |
| 3 " Consols for account | 100 |
| 3½ " Sterling Loan.—Unquotable. | |
| 4½ " French Rentes | 109½ |
| Bar Silver | 47⅛ |
| Arrival.—Alice. | |

## TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

(SEPTEMBER 7.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, imperfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, imperfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor perfect. Cable, Suakim-Perim still interrupted.

Line from Bangkok to Saigon still interrupted.

Suez route still working imperfectly.

A BALL will be given by H. E. the Governor and Lady Reay in honour of H. E. the Governor of Madras and Mrs. Grant Duff on Monday evening at Guneshkhind. The Governor of Madras and Mrs. Grant Duff will leave Poona on the 16th for the north, passing through Bombay.

WE are requested to state, in connexion with the inauguration of the Borah sanatorium opposite the Churni-road station, that only the Musjid attached to the buildings will be formally opened by the Chief Moola on Friday. The ceremony of publicly dedicating the buildings of Mr. Adamjee Peerbhoy will not take place until after the termination of the monsoon, and the date remains unfixed.

THE Regent of Kolhapore, before leaving England, had several days' sport on Sir John Kinloch's moors, in Forfarshire.

A CASE was heard before Mr. Justice Scott at the High Court yesterday in which the New Alexandra Spinning and Weaving Company, in liquidation, sue Vadilal Sakurchund and others for an account of the goods sold by them for the company from 1875, praying that the adjustments, if any, which, in respect of such accounts, had already taken place, may be set aside, inasmuch as they were founded upon particulars of sales which were systematically falsified by the defendants; that the latter may be restrained from selling any portion of the company's cloth now in their possession; and that a receiver may be appointed. The defendants had entered into an arrangement with the company to sell all the cloth manufactured in the mill at a commission of Re. 1-12-0 per bale; and the plaintiffs charged that, if an account were correctly taken, a sum of about Rs. 1,24,401 would be found due to them. For the defendants, it was stated that their commission was Rs. 2 per bale; that they had furnished proper accounts and given an inspection of all their books; that the accounts had been adjusted and settled; and that this suit was wholly unnecessary. The plaint and written statement in the case were presented five years ago, since when two of the three defendants had died.

THE Marquess of Ripon, replying to a letter from a Manchester correspondent, writes:—"I do not think that Lord Randolph Churchill's recent statements in the House of Commons will mislead any one who is at all acquainted with the condition of India or the true character of the policy pursued by the Administration of which I was the head. If I should have a convenient opportunity I may avail myself of it to make some comments upon Lord R. Churchill's speech, and point out the errors into which he has fallen."

THE election of a member of the Municipal Corporation in the place of Dr. Roland Blaney, proceeded to Europe, took place yesterday at the Municipal Office. Mr. Jehangir Manackjee Cursetjee, who had been proposed by Dr. R. N. Khory, and seconded by Mr. Gokaldas Jugmohundas, was the only candidate. Mr. Douglas Bennett, Assistant to the Municipal Commissioner, was the polling officer. The polling commenced at 9 a.m., and at its close at 6 p. m. twenty-three votes had been registered.

*Truth* remarks:—The application made recently to Mr. Justice Chitty on behalf of the English widow of the late Nawab Nazim of Bengal, conveys a lesson which may well be taken to heart by my fair compatriots who are dazzled by the rank and wealth of Eastern potentates. I am not concerned with the merits of the case, which related to the guardianship of four of the late Nawab's seventy-six children; but what I desire to point out is that the fact of His Highness being already married, according to the Mahomedan law at the date of his English marriage, rendered the latter ceremony invalid according to our law, notwithstanding that polygamy is permissible among Mahomedans. This is by no means the first instance on record of an Englishwoman, married in due form in this country to an Oriental, discovering subsequently that she is not legally married after all.

LORD COLERIDGE was married to Miss Amy Augusta Jackson, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Henry Baring Lawford, of the Bengal Civil Service, at 42, Victoria-road, Kensington, the residence of the bride's mother, by special licence, by the Rev. J. T. Richardson Fussell, of Trinity College, Cambridge. After the ceremony Lord and Lady Coleridge left London for Petersfield.

A FORMAL announcement is made of the forthcoming marriage of Sir Charles Dilke with Miss Pattison. At a recent meeting of the Council of the Liberals of Chelsea a resolution was passed and accepting fully and completely without reservation Sir Charles Dilke's denial of the charge against him, and attaching no importance whatever to a vague unproved charge.

THE Bishopric of Salisbury, to which common expectation designated Canon Liddon, has been conferred upon the Rev. Canon Wordsworth, Oriel Professor of the interpretation of Holy Scripture. The new Bishop is a son of Dr. Christopher Wordsworth, late Bishop of Lincoln, and was one of his father's examining chaplains. His appointment to the Bishopric of Salisbury has been received, it is said, with some surprise in the diocese, partly on account of his youth, partly from the fact that he has had no parochial experience. The *Times* says he has made his chief mark as a scholar and as a theological student. His published works are a course of "Lectures Introductory to a History of Latin;" "Fragments and Specimens of Early Latin;" "University Sermons on Gospel Subjects," and "The One Religion—Truth, Holiness, and Peace Desired by the Nations and Revealed by Jesus Christ," a course of sermons which he delivered as Bampton Lecturer in 1881. Mr. Wordsworth belongs to the moderate High Church school. He has gained so entirely the esteem and respect and regard of those who have known him at the University that the news of his appointment to the See of Salisbury has been received there with general satisfaction, and with a full conviction that no unworthy choice has been made.

THE death is announced at Dera Ismail Khan of Major A. F. Lambe, 1st Sikhs, from heat apoplexy.

OUR lively neighbours, remarks the *St. James's Gazette*, are devoting many of their greatest minds to the *affaire Pain*. M. Rochefort has often explained that this interesting person is no more, having been murdered by Lord Wolseley, or General Graham, or Major Kitchener, or a Bashi-Bazouk—it is not quite clear which; nor does it matter, as the English nation is responsible in any case. *L'Intransigeant* is suffering from a perfect plethora of suggestions for reprisals, each one more practicable, dignified, and appropriate than the last. One is to take the opportunity of the Prince of Wales's next visit to Paris to cut off his head. Another is that M. Rochefort or one of his staff should go and box Lord Lyons's ears, which it is further announced that they have made up their minds to do, and are apparently waiting only for some individual to volunteer his services. But that highly respectable journal *L'Evenément* is also to the fore with the still more ingenious suggestion that "nothing is easier than to turn to Ireland in order to ask for and obtain at a very low price the head of the Marquess of Salisbury." The economical spirit here displayed must command universal admiration. Meanwhile a distracting possibility has arisen, that a person describing himself as a Hungarian and a "Reformed Barnabite" from Peath, who has been arrested as Cochin as a Russian spy, may turn out to be Pain. In that case Mr. Mitchell may be murdered; but then he has been arrested, which would justify M. Rochefort and his friends quite as conclusively.

COLONEL C. H. LUARD, Royal Engineers, has been deputed by the India Office to attend the International Railway Congress at Brussels.

THE *Academy* states that Mr. H. J. S. Cotton has finished the work upon which he has been engaged for some months past at the India Office. Technically, it is a "Statement exhibiting the Moral and Material Progress and Condition of India during the year 1882-83," being the 18th of an annual series. But, in substance, it is a historical and statistical examination of all the departments that make up the Administration of India, with special reference to the results of the past ten years.

THE prices realised at the Calcutta opium sale on the 2nd inst. were considerably above the Budget estimates. The prices were as follows:—

| | Average. |
|---|---|
| Behar...Rs. 1,285 to Rs. 1,295 | Rs. 1,287 |
| Benares.Rs. 1,255 to Rs. 1,270 | Rs. 1,262 |

The general average upon the 4,166 chests sold was Rs. 1,274.

SIR ANDREW CLARKE, Inspector-General of Fortifications, has completed his plans for the use of the railway plant which was intended for the Suakim-Berber Railway. It comprises some sixty miles of rails, sleepers, and fittings. Sir Andrew Clarke considers it necessary to perfect the defence of the South Coast that a line of rails should be laid down in the rear of the forts protecting Chatham, Portsmouth, and Plymouth. In each of these places the forts are long distances apart, and they should be connected by railway, so that they could be quickly reinforced in case of emergency, and a supply of provisions provided in case of sustained attack. A much more important point has not been overlooked by Sir Andrew, for he has given instructions that in every case the railway now about to be laid shall communicate with the great railway systems of the country, so that large forces can be promptly brought from distant points in the Kingdom to any part of the South Coast defences.

A MEETING has been held at Ahmedabad in honour of the Gujerati poet, Dulpatram Dayabhoy, upon whom a Companionship of the Order of the Indian Empire was bestowed. A resolution had been passed, thanking H. E. the Viceroy for recognising the merits of the veteran native poet. The following letter has been received in reply:—"Private Secretary's Office, Government House, Simla, August 18. My dear sir,—I have received and have submitted to the Viceroy your communication, dated Ahmedabad, 12th August. His Excellency was much gratified to learn that the honour conferred on your illustrious countryman has caused such general satisfaction among the people of Gujerat, and he hopes that Kavishwar Dulpatram Dayabhoy may long continue to enjoy the admiration and affection of the many thousands of Gujeratis for whom the name of the venerable poet is a household word.—Yours, &c., D. Mackenzie Wallace."

IN the current number of the *Indian Agricultural Gazette*, there is another instalment of Mr. E. C. Ozanne's remarks upon the rab question. He concludes the present chapter with a reference to a letter from Mr. S. Cooke, Professor of Chemistry in the College of Science, Poona, which recently appeared in our columns, and in which Mr. Cooke advocates the use of an easily transportable manure to solve the problem of prevention of injury to forest conservancy now attributable to the use of brushwood for rab. This suggestion, says Mr. Ozanne, appears based on the notion, which I think will be proved erroneous, that the manurial value is the only value of rab. Mr. Cooke calls rice the most "ashy" of all cereals. Rice in husk, of course, shows a large percentage of ash. But husked rice leaves a smaller residue of ash on combustion than any other cereal of which I have an analysis at hand; and the comparison must clearly be made either between the clean grains of cereals or the grain plus the coverings of the seed.

AN action for refusing to insert an advertisement was recently brought in Scotland. At the Glasgow Small Debt Court recently Alexander Robertson, better known as Dondonachie, sued the *Glasgow Daily Mail* for £50 damages, restricted to £12, for refusing to insert the advertisement of an affidavit accusing the President of the Court of Sessions of certain criminal acts as a judge. Sheriff Murray said newspapers could not be compelled to insert advertisements unless they chose, and dismissed the action.

If the new colonial enterprises of France would be conducted on as easy terms as the small Indian colony of Yanaon, M. Clémenceau would have small cause of complaint. The total cost of the administration of the Colony of Yanaon for the current year of 1885 is 47,575 francs, equal to Rs. 23,094, or fully 25 per cent. less than the pay and allowances of a single Collector in British territory. The amount includes chief administration charges 4,391 francs; public instruction 10,531 francs; judicial and police 10,682 francs; and medical service 6,614 francs; the balance being for public works, &c.

THE Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* is informed that Count Kalnoky has submitted to Prince Bismarck an elaborate plan for an economical or commercial union between Austria-Hungary and Germany. The scheme is directed against all foreign countries, but is said to preserve to each of the two empires its old independence as regards home policy. The correspondent has, however, reason to believe that the plan does not correspond sufficiently with Prince Bismarck's idea of a complete organic union of the two empires to be adopted in its present form. Moreover, it takes no account of Germany's difficulty in getting over the clause in the Frankfort Treaty, granting to France for ever the treatment of the most favoured nation.

THE *Indian Agriculturist*, in a review of the provision for agricultural education in Prussia, France, Denmark, Belgium, and the Netherlands, shows that, while the Government of these countries, which have only a total population of about seventy millions, spend annually for agricultural education a sum over two million pounds, the Government of British India, which has a total population of over 190 millions, spends almost nothing for the same purpose. It adds that in the European countries named above agriculture is in a very advanced state, that the percentage of agricultural population is low, and that agriculture is only one of the various industries pursued and holds a subsidiary place amongst them; whereas in India agriculture is in a very backward condition, and almost the sole occupation of the agricultural class, which forms nearly 90 per cent., if not more, of the total population. If any country needs agricultural education, and that most badly, India does; and although the British Government has lately turned its attention towards the important question of agricultural improvement, little or nothing has been done for educating the children of the soil in that branch of knowledge which is almost the only means of securing their livelihood. In this, as in every other matter, the people of India look up to Government to lead them, and they are never slow to follow the lead.

THE third report of Her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into the housing of the working classes relates to Ireland. The Commissioners held sittings in Dublin during the Whitsuntide recess of the present year, and examined witnesses from the cities and towns of Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Limerick, Londonderry, Waterford, Galway, Kingstown, New Ross, and Navan. The general effect of the evidence given before the Commission points to several facts—that the poverty of the labouring classes in most of the towns of Ireland is extreme; that nothing could be more miserable than the condition of many of their dwellings and surroundings in the towns; that notwithstanding the adverse influences of their existence, their standard of morality is very high; and that the existing evils of administration are not due to defects in, but to the failure of the existing authorities in acting upon, legislation which has invested them with ample powers. Generally speaking, the Commissioners advise that all recommendations that have been made for England should also apply to Ireland. They also point out, as they did in the case of England, that the chief remedy for the deplorable condition of the dwellings of the working classes lies not so much in the amendment of existing statutes as in the carrying of them out more strictly. The report concludes with a recommendation for the improvement of local government in Ireland.

## BILLIARDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I believe I am correct in stating, in reply to your correspondent "Marker," that the largest break on an ordinary table, "all in," by J. Roberts, junior, is 290, scored by him at Stockport as long ago as March 30, 1874. Cook (936), Mitchell (1,055 twice), and Peall (1,929—the best on record) have all scored more. On an ordinary table—as distinguished from a championship one—at the "spotting" game, Roberts is 1,000 and over and December last year thrice beat Cook's record of 309 (in 1881), scoring 322 on November 27, 327 the following day, and 360 on December 9.

Sept. 7. RECORD.

## THE PILGRIM STEAMER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Our attention has been drawn to a reprint of a petition to Government in your columns of to-day, headed "A Pilgrim Steamer," which contains certain *ex parte* statements reflecting on ourselves. We beg to contradict the statements contained in that petition, and to say that nearly all of them are false. It is unnecessary for us to reply categorically to the petition in this letter; but we would simply state that the steamer Nederland en Oranje, belonging to us, left on the 22nd ult. for Jeddah, carrying a general cargo and also a large number of pilgrims. Our steamer had on board an abundant supply of good water (28,000 gallons), and also a condensing machine able to condense 1,400 gallons a day. The statements made respecting the quality of water, and the results thereof, have no foundation in fact. It is utterly false that the effect of the water was that the pilgrims suffered greatly, and the children terribly, resulting in a few deaths. During the period of nine days the pilgrims were in the steamer there were only two deaths from natural causes. The steamer was in first-rate order when she left Bombay; but after leaving she encountered heavy weather and sprang a leak, in consequence of which the water in the tank was spoilt by salt water, and an accident happened to the condenser which prevented it from being worked, and the steamer had to put back to Bombay. We at once had the steamer, placed in hand for immediate repairs, and she will be ready in a day or two to sail again for Jeddah. We have offered to carry back all the pilgrims who were on board and at our own expense, and as an act of charity we are now giving food to a portion of the pilgrims. We regret very much the accident to our steamer, and the quarantine regulations imposed by the Turkish authorities, the pilgrims will be prevented from getting to Jeddah in time to perform the haj this year. For this we are not responsible. We have guaranteed that the pilgrims would arrive per our steamer in time to perform the haj, although our steamer sailed in ample time to enable them to do so. We can only express our regret that the pilgrims should have been inconvenienced, and declare that we have done our utmost to transport them as quickly and comfortably as possible. We may here mention that a very large number of the pilgrims have expressed their intention of going on to Jeddah by the steamer as soon as she is ready. And it may be remarked that the petition appears to have been signed by only 89 persons out of about 850 persons. Those who have expressed their intention of going on to Jeddah intend to perform the haj next year, and to utilise the interval in performing religious ceremonies at different holy places in Arabia.—Yours, &c.

Sept. 7. VISRAM EBRAHIM & CO.

## THE ABKARI COMMISSION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Is it not a pity that the scope of the Abkari Commission is so limited? There is a popular apprehension that it would prove abortive. If removal of the discontent now so rife in the city against the oppressive restraints on toddy and toddy spirits be one of the objects aimed at by Government, then it is highly expedient that the inquiry now going on should be extended. Why should dealers or licensees in liquors alone be heard. Why should not some representatives of the classes who formerly used to consume cheap and wholesome toddy or toddy liquor be heard also? The licensed liquor-sellers are entitled to submit their grievances. They are sufficiently rich to be able to engage pleaders and barristers to plead their cause? But have not the consumers, mostly a very poor class, to disclose their tale, too, of the mischievous doings of the Abkari department? Surely, our hard-working labourers and others, for whom toddy is now almost a prohibited beverage, should be allowed to state their case before the Commission. It is not necessary in this place to enlarge on the hardships and inconveniences which these poorest classes have been suffering for some time past by the action of Mr. Pritchard and his subordinates. In directing the Commission to invite consumers of toddy and toddy liquor to state their complaints, the Government of Lord Reay would be simply rendering justice to whom justice is due, besides materially helping the poorest but the most hard-working classes in the city, by thousands of whom toddy was once a wholesome and even nourishing beverage, infinitely better in every way than that deleterious stuff, facetiously called "fire-water," which is now annually imported into the country in increasing quantities, to spread intemperance and disease, thanks to the "vigorous" excise policy which the Abkari department has been blindly allowed to Pursue since 1879. It is to be hoped that the necessary instructions to take the evidence of consumers will be issued in time.

Sept. 7. TODDY.

## NOTES FROM QUETTA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, SEPT. 1.

AUGUST has been very flat, stale, and unprofitable in this out-of-the-way frontier station. There is no conversation, as nothing ever happens—except sickness and death. Both the European detachments are suffering greatly from fever, especially the 47th, who now are only getting two nights in bed, and sometimes only one. It is almost as bad with the native regiments, the wing of the 17th having over a hundred and seventy men in hospital. To our dismay cholera has again appeared, and has recommenced its ravages. In the last four or five days there have been two deaths among the European troops, and four men in hospital are momentarily expected to die from the effects of the disease. It would be a great thing if the Government could be brought to see the advisability of relieving the European regiment here every year, and so not only saving a number of valuable lives—for Tommy Atkins' life is valuable in this country—but also effecting a vast saving to Government in the way of drafts, for one thing is certain, that what few men are left alive will not be inclined to extend their service after their experience of Quetta.

Last week the Bombay Lancers held their regimental sports, which were admirable. The tent-pegging was very good, and strange to say, a young recruit with only two months' service succeeded in beating all his older comrades by four points. The troop horses were spendidly trained, and showed off to perfection in the exhibition, which would have done credit to any circus, English or American. Some wonderful feats in horsemanship were performed by an aged sowar, including standing on a barebacked horse while galloping at full speed. The excellent band of the regiment was, of course, in attendance under the guidance of their able bandmaster, and in fact the inhabitants of Quetta are deeply indebted to Colonel Heyland and his indefatigable adjutant for two days' genuine amusement.

On Saturday a telegram arrived with the welcome news that the Bombay relief is are out, and that the regiment is to leave this pest-ridden spot, not for Poona as they hoped, but for Deesa and Rajkot. While they were rejoicing at the prospect of change, another telegram arrived from Pishin to say that Captain Jackson, who was commanding the detachment there, was very dangerously ill. The commanding officer and the doctor started at once, but only arrived in time to see him die from the effects of cholera.

On Friday night a concert was given at the Institute, and was very well attended. Mr. Merriman's fine voice was heard to perfection in "The Arethusa" and in the "Cat Duet" from "Les Manteaux Noirs," with Mr. Kreyer, as well as in the well-known trio "Tell me, gentle shepherds," with Messrs. Kreyer and Wallis. Mr. Owen also gave "I fear no foe" in his accustomed style; but the performance of the evening was a recitation by Mr. Blackwell, who fairly convulsed his audience. The excellent band of the 66th N. I. was in attendance, and a most enjoyable evening was spent.

Rumour has it that our popular Brigadier-General is to be transferred to the Bombay command next month, and the place, to all intents and purposes, handed over to Bengal. However, as yet nothing official has transpired on the subject. The Quartermaster-General, Sir C. Macgregor, is here selecting a site for a new cantonment, as it is intended to make this a much larger place than it is at present. Let us hope that the houses and barracks in the new cantonment may be pucka-built, and not the miserable mud huts at present provided for the troops. The 26th Bombay Infantry are expecting to leave in November, and although their destination is not yet known, they are greatly elated at the prospect of a change.

The railway, about which one reads so much in the home papers, is making very slow progress, and it is really exceedingly doubtful whether it will be working by this time next year. The present means of locomotion, the tonga running bi-weekly up and down the Pass, is engaged many weeks in advance by men who are fortunate enough to obtain a little leave, and so temporarily get away from the place. Every one is sadly out, and no one can tell them, when furlough is to be open again, for, as recently remarked, any officer can be recalled within a month, and no war is likely to break out with less than one month in which to make preparations. Another question is, is report true in saying that another cavalry regiment and a pioneer battalion are to be added to the Bombay Army, and, if so, when?

Our worthy political will shortly be leaving, as his passage is taken by the mail-steamer of the 15th inst. As, however, his leave is only for three months, we shall in all probability see him back again among his beloved Pathans before Christmas.

## THE BIRTH OF AN HEIR IN CUTCH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BHUJ, SEPT. 3.

THE birth of an heir to His Highness Maharaja Khengarji Sawut Bahadur, Rao of Cutch, by His Highness' Charadwa Maharani Gangaba, was signalised yesterday afternoon by a salute of 13 guns from the State saluting battery, and a train of guns firing from the Bhuj town wall. The occasion was marked with befitting rejoicings at the Palace and throughout the town. Immediately after the beating of the native drum at the entrance gate of the Palace, announcing this happy event, a number of message-bearers hastened in all directions in hopes of being the first to convey this auspicious news throughout different places. A Durbar of the principal nobles and sirdars of His Highness was held at the Palace, at which signs of joy were displayed. The dancing of nautch girls, sweetmeat distribution, sprinkling of rosewater and the auspicious red colour, and a number of such Oriental rejoicings lent *éclat* to the occasion.

The birthday was generally regarded as the most singularly propitious, being the one on which Krishna, the great hero of the Mahabharat and the head of the Yadava family, to which His Highness belongs, was born.

## RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

| | Colaba. | | Fort. Esplanade. | | Byculla. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | In. cts. | | In. cts. | In. cts. | In. cts. | |
| Previously registered. | 53 | 13 | 55 80 | 56 11 | 59 | 37 |
| Sept. 6, Sunday | 0 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| " 7, Monday | .... | | ..... | ..... | 0 | 06 |
| Total | 53 | 15 | 55 80 | 56 11 | 59 | 43 |
| Corresponding date last year | 55 | 76 | 64 55 | 61 30 | 61 | 03 |

## PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Parramatta, Captain W. D. Anderson, will sail to-day for London with the European mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Mrs Showell
Mr and Mrs L P Pugh, MP.
Revd W Jones
Miss Jones
Mr Jehangirjee Framjee
Maj A L Money
Mr A B McGlashan
Mr Bruce Murray
Miss Hawkins
Mr F Boyce
Mr A Goodson
Mr E J Hardman
Miss Atkins
Mr and Mrs A J Jolley
Lord A Grosvenor
Miss Davidson
Mr E V Mackay
Capt H A Vincent
Mr W H Poole
Mr C S Neale
Lieut G Wolff
Mr Lackie
Lieut G Carruthers
Mr Hilton
Mr Le Fevre
Col Donnely
Miss Donnely
Rev and Mrs Hackett, 3 children and nurse
Col W A Smyth
Lieut F W Hill
Maj Whitehead

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr G Hodgkinson
Capt Gartside Tipping
Mr F Bagshawe
Maj J W Joseph
Lord H Grosvenor
Mr J M Tinlure
Maj C H Scott
Lieut J S E Western
Mr J K Spence
Mr C G Leefe
Mr W N Littlewood
Capt F C Farmer
Mr G E Jones

FOR VENICE.

Maj-Genl G C Cheaney
Mr C F Macartie
Mr W Wagner
Mr Rosenfield
Mr P C Swanseger

The following passages have been engaged:—

By the s.s. Cathay, Captain J. P. Hassale, to Marseillies, on 15th September.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mr and Mrs E Gibson and child and ayah
Mrs Grant child and nurse
Hon Justice J Scott

FOR BRINDISI.

Hon Justice J F Norris and Miss Wilson
Mr Carr Stephen
Hon Justice B Macpherson
Dy Surgn-Genl T G Hewlett
Hon Justice J P Grant

FOR LONDON.

Mr D B Mayers.
Col J C Russell

By the s.s. Pekin, Captain A. Symons, sailing on 25th September.

FOR BRINDISI.

Sir Robert and Lady Sandeman
Col H W Stockley
Mr G E Thomas

FOR LONDON.—Maj-Genl Sir C J and Lady Gough

## ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 14TH AUGUST.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Nizam, Captain W. J. Webber, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday afternoon, with the overland mails of the 21st August. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Mr W H Baxter
Dr Geo Henderson
Mr Morgan
Mr P W Dangerfield
Mr W Rowe
Mr W A Leonard
Mr and Mrs Hillier
Mr Lochee.

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr H V M Philips
Major Wood
Mr W F Parker
Mr E Traill
Mr T J P Jeffery
Capt Goodeon Ayde
Mr T Ellison.

## HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 15TH TO 21ST AUGUST, INCLUSIVE.)

THE Queen held a Council at Osborne on Wednesday, at which Mr. E. Stanhope, M.P., was received as President of the Board of Trade, and the dignity of knighthood was conferred upon Mr. A. Collins, Q.C., on appointment as Chief Justice in Madras.

The Princess of Wales, with her daughters, has left London for Gmunden to visit the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland.

Parliament was prorogued on Friday by Royal Commission.

The Rev. John Wordsworth, Oriel Professor at Oxford, has been appointed Bishop of Salisbury, in succession to the late Dr. Moberly.

Sir H. Bulwer has been appointed High Commissioner for Cyprus, Sir A. Havelock, Governor of Natal, and Lord Gormanston, Governor of the Leeward Islands.

Lord Iddesleigh received a cordial welcome at Exeter on Friday, and in returning thanks said the present Government had been formed under a strong sense of duty to the Queen and to the nation, whose interests it would be their endeavour to promote.

A demonstration of Irish residents in East London was held on Sunday on Tower-hill, and about 10,000 persons were present. It was resolved to support only candidates in London who were recommended by Mr. Parnell and the Irish Parliamentary party.

Mr. J. H. Macdonald, Lord Advocate for Scotland, has been sworn as a member of the Privy Council.

The annual congress of the British Archæological Society was opened at Brighton on Monday.

The Bishop of London has instituted the Rev. R. Linklater to the vicarage of Holy Trinity, Stroud-green, Hornsey, on the nomination of Mr. Gladstone on behalf of the Crown.

Mr. Gladstone is continuing his trip in Sir T. Brassey's yacht, the Sunbeam, along the coast of Norway.

Political speeches have been delivered during the week by Sir W. Hart-Dyke, M.P., Sir C. Ibbetson, the Attorney-General, Mr. O. Morgan, M.P., Mr. L. Stanley, M.P., and Mr. Hibbert, M.P.

Mr. Ruskin is now out of danger, and his medical attendants report that he will soon be convalescent.

A religious service in memory of the late Lord Houghton was solemnized on Tuesday in Westminster Abbey.

Lord Chief Justice Coleridge was married last week by special licence, at the house of the bride's mother, to Miss Amy Lawford, daughter of the late Mr. H. Lawford, of the Bengal Civil Service.

The annual meeting of the Artillery Volunteer Corps has been held at Shoeburyness during the past week. Queen's Prize has been won by the Middlesex representatives.

A young woman committed suicide on Monday by throwing herself from Beachy Head.

Six men, who had drunk to excess, were returning from Lodore to Keswick on Sunday evening, when the boat upset, and three of the party were drowned.

George Boddington has confessed to the murder of William Beckley, a fellow-workman, in Blenheim-park.

Thomas Boulton, who had been convicted of the murder of his niece, was executed in Stafford Gaol on Monday.

There has been a series of riots in Derby on account of the processions of the Salvation Army, which have been attacked and dispersed.

Miss Fletcher and a young niece were drowned on Friday in the Aire, near Pontefract, the aunt endeavouring to rescue the child, who had fallen into the river.

Two men were killed on Thursday by the fall of some roofing at Cooksley Ironworks, near Kidderminster.

A fire broke out on Saturday in a house in Grange-road, Bermondsey, and four persons were severely burnt. One has since died, and the others are in a dangerous condition.

Three colliers were killed near Durham on Saturday, the rope by which they were being lowered into the mine breaking and causing them to fall a great distance.

A woman named Merritt, at Balham, on Saturday murdered her infant child and then committed suicide.

Two men were killed and another dangerously injured on Wednesday by a fall of rock in a lead mine near Wrexham.

The cricket match between Kent and Surrey ended on Saturday in a draw. Lancashire defeated Gloucestershire by 41 runs. Essex defeated Northamptonshire by an innings and 31 runs. Marylebone won against Staffordshire by five wickets. Surrey beat Lancashire by one wicket. Middlesex beat Yorkshire by 49 runs, and Sussex won against Gloucestershire by four wickets.

The gale of Thursday week last caused the loss of a Caithness boat with five men, and it is feared another boat belonging to Kirkcaldy, with seven men, has foundered.

Lord and Lady Carnarvon visited Galway on Monday, and were respectfully received. Several addresses were presented, to which the Lord Lieutenant returned suitable replies, declaring his warm desire to promote the interests and welfare of Ireland. The Lord Lieutenant was equally well received at Clifden, Connemara.

OBITUARY.—Lord Ernest Vane Tempest; Sir Thomas Beevor, Bart; Sir Charles H. J. Cuyler, Bart., Vice-Admiral J. J. Kennedy, C.B.; J. R. Muspratt, Esq., late Ben. C. S.; Maj.-Gen. R. L. Thompson, Ben. Ret.; Dr. J. P. Nash, Mad. Ret.; Capt. J. W. Jones, Mad. Ret.; Maj-Gen. Jas. Puckle, Mad. Ret.; Mr. W. J. Thoms, F.S.A.; Mr. H. Fowkes, Mayor of Derby.

THE fortifications of Herat have been greatly strengthened, and an Afghan garrison of 12,000 men will be shortly collected there, under the command of the Ameer's son.

It is reported that the Ameer of Bokhara has declined a Russian proposal to form a railway through his territories to the Oxus, but pressure is being applied to obtain his consent.

Sir H. D. Wolff is continuing his journey to Constantinople, where he will be immediately received in special audience by the Sultan. It is considered that the success of the mission is dependent on the support of Germany, as both the French and Russian Governments are unfavourable to its objects.

Six battalions of British infantry are under orders to leave Egypt immediately.

Intelligence has been received at Cairo that there have been native riots at Khartoum in which the Arab leader, Khalifa Abdullah, was killed.

The payment of the Alexandria indemnities has begun to-day, and it is hoped that all claims will be disposed of by the end of the month.

The German occupation of the Caroline Islands has caused much excitement in Madrid, but it is understood that the German Government deny the claim of Spain, as she has never really occupied those islands.

The manifesto of the French extreme Radical party has been published. It includes decentralization of authority, the expulsion of the Orleans Princes, repayment of the forty millions "unlawfully" assigned to the Orleans family.

The German authorities have expelled from Alsace M Rotban, a native of that province, who was formerly French Consul-General at Frankfort, but who is accused of propagating hatred to the German Government.

It is reported from Vienna that Count Kalnoky, in his recent visit to Warzin, has not succeeded in his object of concluding a Customs union between Germany and Austria.

The mortality from cholera in Spain, although still very great, has slightly diminished during the last three days. At Marseilles also, the number of deaths has declined, there being only 23 on Tuesday.

The Cape Parliament has been prorogued. The Ministry declare themselves indisposed to accept the annexation of Bechuanaland unless special terms favourable to Cape Colony are conceded.

A telegram from Bombay states that the man arrested at Cochin on suspicion of being a Russian spy is believed to be Olivier Pain, who, it is asserted by M. Rochefort's paper in Paris, was shot by order of a British officer in the Soudan.

Very heavy rains have fallen in the Bombay Presidency.

The civil war in Peru continues. The Government troops were surprised and defeated near Lima.

## BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 5th September, as compared with the statement of the 29th August:—

| LIABILITIES. | Aug. 29. Rs. | Sept. 5. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Proprietors' Capital | 1,00,00,000 | 1,00,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities | 25,00,000 | 25,00,000 |
| Public Deposits at Head Office | 35,50,563 | 40,03,719 |
| do. do. at Branches | 19,92,371 | 21,81,715 |
| Other Deposits | 2,08,77,737 | 2,06,54,539 |
| Post Bills | 5,671 | 6,671 |
| Cash Credits undrawn | 11,14,395 | 9,82,551 |
| | 4,03,52,736 | 4,03,31,195 |
| ASSETS. | | |
| Govt. & other authorized Securities | 38,91,512 | 39,27,569 |
| Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandize | 24,60,817 | 22,04,145 |
| Loans, on Security of do. | 27,88

manufactured in the mills of the company, receiving a commission of Rs. 1-12 per bale upon the conditions that they should every month make out a list of the sales and furnish them to the company; and that the account of the commission should be made out every six months, when the defendants were to be credited by the company with the commission upon all cloth sold by the company during the period. The agreement between the parties was from time to time renewed down to 31st July, 1878, when the company went into voluntary liquidation and its assets were transferred to the plaintiffs' company. Upon the formation of the plaintiffs' company the defendants continued to sell the cloth upon the same terms as before down to the 17th January, 1879, when the plaintiffs' company was ordered to be wound up by the court. At the latter date the defendants had in their possession a considerable quantity of cloth, a portion of which they had since sold, and a large portion of which still remained in their hands. In April, 1879, the official liquidators of the plaintiffs' company called upon the defendants for an account, but the latter had not complied with the requirement. The liquidators had endeavoured, but without success, to obtain an inspection of the defendants' books. The liquidators charged that, if an account were correctly taken, a sum of about Rs. 1,24,401 would be found to be due from the defendants. The plaintiffs charged that, if any adjustments had taken place, they ought to be set aside, inasmuch as they were founded upon the basis of the particulars of the sales, which were systematically falsified by the defendants.

The written statement of the first and third defendants, made five years ago, affirmed that the second defendant was not a partner in their firm; that the commission agreed to be paid to them was Rs. 2 per bale; and that all the accounts had been adjusted and settled down to the time the old company went into liquidation. The defendants had furnished proper accounts of the goods sold by them, and had given an inspection of all the entries in their books; and they denied that the particulars of sales were ever falsified. They were willing that an account of the sales should be taken, but they submitted that regard should be had to the adjustments. They further submitted that, under the circumstances, this suit was wholly unnecessary, and that the plaintiffs should pay the costs.

The hearing of the case, which involves an examination of the accounts, was proceeded with.

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(Before Mr. Justice NANABHAI HARIDAS and SIR WILLIAM WEDDERBURN.)

### QUASHING A CONVICTION FOR PERJURY.

In the case of the Empress against Ramchundra Shripat, Mr. East, District Magistrate of Poona, sent up the record and proceedings to the High Court for legalising a sentence passed by Mr. Moriarty, first-class magistrate, Poona, before whom the accused was convicted of perjury. Mr. Vishnu Bhatakedar appeared for the accused.

The facts of the case, as stated by Mr. Moriarty in his judgment, appear to be these. The accused, Brahmin, employed himself by writing letters, accounts, etc., at Supa. The false evidence he gave was very clear. He stated before the subordinate judge at Patas that he had seen a certain yadi (memorandum), and then immediately afterwards he said that he had not seen it. He admitted that his former statement was false, and he explained his conduct by saying that he made a mistake at first. His defence before Mr. Moriarty was somewhat different. He said that, when at first he told the subordinate judge that he had seen the yadi before, the judge began to abuse him, calling him a liar, a Mhar, etc., and that he in consequence became confused and contradicted himself. The clerk of the court was before Mr. Moriarty, and said that nothing of this kind happened. This statement of the accused seemed manifestly false; and his original defence, namely, that by mistake he said he had seen this yadi, appeared to be of no value. Being a Brahmin and a man of education, he was not likely to get confused in a court of law, like a common Kunbi, especially on such a simple fact as he was asked about. Under these circumstances, Mr. Moriarty convicted the accused; but as the original suit had been of small importance, the magistrate thought that a fine of Rs. 30, in default one month's simple imprisonment, was sufficient.

Mr. Vishnu, for the accused, urged that the mistake made by his client was a most natural one. He happened to be in the subordinate judge's court on some other business, when he was suddenly called up and examined in a case in which he had no interest. He had not been summoned to give evidence in that case. The magistrate thought that because the accused was a Brahmin and a man of some education, he could not make a mistake of this kind. It was, the pleader said, a *bona fide* mistake; and if their lordships liked, he would call the accused before the court, and they could judge for themselves what sort of an educated Brahmin he was. (A laugh.)

Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas, in disposing of the case, remarked that it did not appear to him that the accused had intentionally made a false statement in this case. He made a statement in his deposition, and immediately afterwards corrected himself. The Indian Penal Code provided that, [illegible] a deposition had been made, it should be [illegible] over to the witness, to give him an opportunity of making any correction he may wish to make; and only when that had been done, the statements became complete. The convictions and sentence were reversed, and the fine was ordered to be refunded to the accused.

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### HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 8.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes

215-84—Payne, G and S—Rezonji Eduljee Soonawalla vs Pestonjee Dinshaw—Khund-rao, M.

3-83—Little, S. F. and N.—Dokerda Poonsey and another—vs The steam-ship "Savitri"—Chalk and W. (Admiralty suit.)

307-81—Little, S. F and N—Sha Weljee Natha vs Lalljee Kessowjee and another—Macfarlane and E.

64-84—Prakunalal and D—The New Piece-goods Bazaar Co. vs Kessowjee Hemraj and others—Little, S. F and N.

140-84—Little, S. F and N—Luckmidas Khimjee and others vs Shaik Essa bin Khalifa and others—Payne, G and S.

79-81—Nanu and H—Dorabji Nanabhai Wadia vs Ruttonji Curmetji Wadia and others—Craigie, L and O.

For final hearing on Commissioner's report.

603-77—Little, S. F and N—Ruttonji Dossabhoy Easterne vs Dadabhoy Dossabhoy Baxtons—Payne, G & S.

Long Cause.

31-84—J. C. Cama—Kharna Bhoma Dhunjee vs Hussonbhoy Mehcrally and another—Hore, C. and H.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

For Dismissal.

231-85—Tobin and R—The London, Bombay and M Bank, Ld, vs. Jaljee—In person—Settled.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

195-83—Bomanjee and H—Nathoo Laljee vs. Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy and another.

453-84—Mirza, H. K.—Syed Mirza bin Syed Husson and another vs. Aga Mahomed Baker Sheerazee.

146-85—Macfarlane and E—Yenkoo Balloo vs Dewji Elapa—R K R Cama.

181-85—Little, S. F. and N.—Borah Kaderbhoy Hussonbhoy and another vs. Memon Hajee Abhoo Ahmed.

232-85—Nanu and H.—Dosbhoy Shekhbhoy and others vs. Cadurjee Ismaeljee and another.

265-85—Chalk and W.—Sadasheo Gambhirchund vs Gopikis-on Sadulsing and others.

269-85—Bomanjee and H.—Merwanjee Cowasjee Motishaw vs. Khakee Adut and others.

201-85—In person—Sha Lakhamsey Nappoo and another vs. Sha Nemsee Corsey and others.

307-85—Pestonjee and K.—Hajee Mirza Abas vs. Jamsetjee Pestonjee Collett.

309-85—Bicknell and K—Bharmal Meghjee vs. Nursey Mowjee and another—Macfarlane and E.

316-85—Kounderao M—Sitanath Gopinath Ajulkya vs. Patnaa Kemaikhan Hussonkhan.

320-85—Payne, G. and S.—Fatmabai and another vs. Cadurbhoy Currimbhoy and another—Nanu and H.

323-85—Macfarlane and E—Gansey Kessowjee vs. Sha Toreya Sharmul.

327-85—Macfarlane and E.—Jeewanjee Jamasjee vs. Jamsetjee Manockjee.

334-85—Tyebjee and D—Hokumchund Hajarimull and another vs. S. A. Ralli and others—Payne, G. and S.

333-85—Ruston K. R. Cama—Abba Soorkhoi vs. Raghoojee Kanjee Vastay and others—Mirza, H. K.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE SCOTT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

50-84—Jeffer-on, B and D—Ramji Sittiba, vs Rahimtoola Bhaijibhai—Macfarlane and E.

150-85—Baikrishna and B—(For pauper)—Bhasker Mahadeo, vs Gungabai Shamrao, P.

206-85—Crairie, L and O—James Bevis and others, vs. Khetsey Khasaey and others—Macfarlane and E.

185-85—Shamrao, P—Haridas Korjee vs Gangjee Lukhmida—Mujee, B B.

93-84—Tyabjee and D—Soolemanjee Essajee vs Bodul Dossajee—Payne, G and S.


GRAEFENBERG CATHOLICON.

An infallible remedy for all FEMALE COMPLAINTS. Cures WEAKNESS, NERVOUSNESS, and GENERAL DEBILITY. This remarkable preparation is the only reliable remedy for the distressing diseases of women. Sold by

COOPER, MADDON & CO., Ld.

Price, Rs. 3-4 per bottle.

Many leading Physicians are using this Medicine in their Practice.


### THE *TIMES* ON THE COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN'S FUND.

THE *Times* writes as follows regarding the Countess of Dufferin's Fund:—The peculiarity of Lady Dufferin's Association is that it has nothing to do with theology, and that its final object is the education of the women of India to furnish the medical attendance their sex requires. English women will start the undertaking; it is not contemplated that they shall be left alone to carry it out. They do not easily command facilities for penetrating the seclusion of a zenana. Zealous as they may be, they are aliens in their manners and customs. There are also material limitations to their professional usefulness, through the inability of the female masses to remunerate their medical help adequately. Medical Englishwomen must necessarily be either a luxury or a charity. The need for India is the introduction into the number of ordinary native vocations of a vocation of female physicians. Native female life is at present the prey of the most terrible and unnecessary misery, from the social obstacles to the bestowal upon Indian women of the common advantages of medical skill which modern science has made universal property in the West. For a satisfactory relief of the want, not scores, but thousands, of female practitioners are indispensable. The Indian Association is only on the threshold of its work. More dependent upon the mode in which the central and branch committees proceed than on the spirit which actuates them. But at least a broad enough basis appears to have been laid. Care has been taken to avoid the shadow of a suspicion that the object of the promoters is either proselytism or Europeanizing. It is no conspiracy for doing good by stealth and against the will of the recipients.

Every intelligent Hindoo recognizes the magnitude of the evil which the Association will strive to amend. Male Hindoos are well aware of the advances of the medical art in the West. They avail themselves of its resources without scruple, whenever they are able. Their women are debarred by social customs from consulting male practitioners, and the number of competent medical women is still infinitesimal. Women naturally are more habitually in need of medical assistance than the stronger sex. In India they remain abandoned in childbirth, and in all extremities of sickness, to a traditional treatment which probably is less reasonable now than when it was invented many thousands of years ago. In the worst surgical cases they cannot seek the services which are freely rendered in hospitals to their husbands, brothers, and sons. They suffer and pine and die. Enlightened medical aid, it may be said, has not been brought to the doors of the male population at large. Only the richer natives, and the residents in towns containing English schools, enjoy, it is true, the practical benefit of access to modern medical science. That does not properly express the relative extent of the disability under which the female population labours. Men can also partake the life of their fellows. They find sympathizers with their sufferings. Their infirmities are tempered by their continuance amid the accustomed interests and pleasures of existence. An illness, painful as it may be, is for them only an incident of existence after all. Sickness to the Hindoo woman signifies condemnation to a mournful solitude. Her sick bed becomes a prison, with little diversion but the monotonous gossip of the zenana to which she appertains. The grievances of a different condition of life are easily exaggerated. Use doubtless renders imprisonment in a zenana endurable for women in possession of normal health and activity. But there certainly is no margin or superabundance of joyousness and vitality which will bear curtailment. A Hindoo woman so ailing as to be incapacitated for a share in the general current of feminine society can hardly be other than a being to claim the keenest human pity, unless she be either above or below it. Competent medical succour is for her thrice precious in view of the extraordinary wretchedness in which sickness plunges her. Often it will cure her of attacks for which legendary native physic knows none or only a mischievous regimen. When it is not immediately and radically successful, the presence of a woman compassionate and instructed will at least remind the patient that she is not utterly abandoned and exiled from her kind. Light will be shed upon the wretched darkness of a zenana, as elsewhere, a medical visit will have other legitimate uses than the feeling of the pulse or the writing of a prescription.

The direct purposes of Lady Dufferin's Association are sufficient to justify every demand it makes for co-operation and friendly wishes. It cannot itself be too scrupulous in confining its energies to the grand, and very intelligible, object of providing the women of India with native medical advice. Its concern is the healing of sick women, and not the revolutionizing of Indian female life. Not the less evident is it that the latter effect is closely connected with the first. The admission of a hint of a description to offend any rightful Hindoo prejudices, or irritate any reasonable Hindoo susceptibilities. If the opening up of a career for Hindoo women, and the introduction of educated female practitioners into the zenana, have, as may be anticipated, a tendency to break up the seclusion of Hindoo female life, it will simply destroy an isolation which is in its actual shape little more than an accident. Women do not occupy in a Hindoo community the place which Mahomedanism assigns to them. In the Hindoo theory they are not mere subjects of masculine caprice and ministers of masculine comfort. They have their own dignity and leading part in the drama of existence. Marrige is for Hindoos a dedication of the man to the woman, as of the woman to the man. Hindoo women in Indian history, past and present, constantly are seen taking a foremost rank. They are the favourite theme of poems and legends. The zenana is their court; it was never meant to be a prison, like the harem. Gradually Hindoo female life has become choked with forms and customs, which have reduced it to an intolerable bondage. Hindoo women require to be emancipated as much from themselves as from their masters. Ceremonial tyranny not unlike that which governs men, notwithstanding the social and political necessities which dispute its sway over them. War, anarchy, conquest, and the disintegrating agency of foreign innovation have left at the centre of the zenaza. It has been spared by the forbearance of invaders from forcible intrusion, only to become an incrustation of dogmas and superstitions which stifle the vivifying touch of humanity. Within its precincts nothing can be done except in accordance with precedent. For a multitude of innocent things there is a prohibition. Hindoo women are the mothers and wives of Hindoo men. For the sake of the race, as much as of themselves, any voluntary influence is to be cordially welcomed which has a prospect of piercing the many superfluous folds which for ages have been suffocating female self-reliance, if not self-respect. Hindoo theology, in its essence, does not compel the separation of women from the general current of human life. Hereafter the wall which divides masculine and feminine existence may be lowered. That is to happen, it is reason the more to accelerate the liberation of zenanas as they are from the thraldom of the debasing ignorance which now oppresses them. Women in India ought to be prepared betimes for social freedom, whether it come soon or late. Even in a zenana they are capable of receiving and utilizing an education which would fit them better to perform their present duties, and to enforce the performance of the duties others owe to them. Lady Dufferin's Association will suggest to them the idea of a more general self-improvement. The precedent of some Indian women following a career hitherto understood to be reserved for the pursuit of men, and to be devoted to the service of men, may be expected to have larger consequences.

### MR. GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA AT HONOLULU.

THE *Daily Telegraph* published on the 14th Aug. a long letter from Mr. George Augustus Sala, in which he describes his passage from San Francisco to Honolulu and his experiences in Hawaii. The following is his description of what he calls "a slight drawback to our thorough enjoyment of sociability on board ship."

The Australia was infested by a small but determined gang of what I may term Flead Children—American children, I am sorry to say. And I am sorry to add that they were all the children of saloon passengers. There were several well-enough conducted babies in the steerage, and a few tolerable toddlekins in the intermediate cabins; but a more exasperating set of little desperadoes, male and female, than the first-class brats it would be difficult to imagine. I am passionately fond of what Leigh Hunt used to call "the small infantry who go to bed by daylight," and I know that I love and fancy that I understand the pretty ways of ordinary children; but when the "small infantry" assume the aspect of so many diminutive zapthehs and Bashi-Bazouks in miniature; when they decline to go to bed by daylight, or by lamplight either, until they are driven like sheep into their banks; when from sunrise to supper-time they never desist from impish tricks, the "small infantry" becomes to you objects not of tenderness and sympathy, but of terror and horror. The leader of the gang was an attenuated girl-demon of about nine or ten. She and the sallow-faced little goblins whom she led made our lives miserable. They ran races in the saloon; they made raids on the steward's pantry; they blocked up the companion; they worried the cooks in the galley; they raised commotions in the forecastle; they sprawled about the hurricane deck, stopping up with yells of exultation the ventilators which should have given a little air to the hapless passengers sweltering in the cabins below. They perched on the taffrail and were in continuous peril of tumbling overboard; they hung on the rigging and made Gordian knots of carefully-coiled ropes; they burst into the smoking-room and disturbed the quietude of the five gentlemen who were constantly playing poker in that divan; they ran between the legs and all but destroyed the equilibrium of the smoking-room steward who periodically brought "drinks" to the five poker-players; they overturned the deck chairs and made holes in the awnings; they derided and rebuking quarter-masters, and spoke to the man at the wheel as if this they did, not in the exuberance of infantile animal spirits, but in a sheer spirit of wanton turbulence and "cussedness," wholly unchecked by their mammas or other female relatives, who were either too sick or too lazy to look after and control them. Our captain was shocked, but he had the navigation of his ship to attend to. The purser had never seen such children, he averred—since the last run from Frisco to Sydney, I should say; the doctor admitted that his small compatriots were just a little worse than Australian "larrikin" children; the American lady doctor and her sister—both unmarried ladies—were scandalized at the ill-behaviour of this troop of small pirates of the Pacific, and suggested "spanking" all round as a cure for the evil; but it was not until, late in the voyage, we had had one or two good "northers" and a "southerly buster"—that is to say stiff gales with a heavy sea running—that sea-sickness came to our aid, and, for a while, partially paralyzed the activity of these imps of the ocean. The good ship Australia, however, was soon alongside the wharf in the harbour of Honolulu.

Aloha! It is a matter of etiquette to be continually crying "Aloha!" while you are at Honolulu. Not being skilled in the Hawaiian tongue, I am unable to state what may be the exact signification of "Aloha!" but I take it to be a convertible term for the American "Bully for you!" for the French "On dirait du veau!" for the Italian "Viva la bella famiglia!" and for the English "All serene." Honolulu is serener than ever was the "Serenissima" Republic of Venice. It is the loveliest spot that these eyes have yet gazed upon—lovelier than Sorrento, lovelier than Ventnor, lovelier than the view of the Thames from the terrace of the Star and Garter at Richmond, lovelier than Jackson-square, New Orleans, by moonlight. Honolulu is a terrestrial Paradise, but with, alas! a fell serpent lurking among its lovelines. Aloha! Mr. Sala was the bearer of presents from the Baroness Burdett-Coutts to His Majesty the King of the Sandwich Islands. He thus describes his reception at Honolulu, and his eventual arrival at the palace:—It was an odd and far from unpleasant surprise, so soon as the Australia had come to her moorings, to find her boarded by a number of gentlemen in European dress—as European dress is understood in the vicinity of the tropics—who, after violently shaking hands, took me at once into abiding custody. I had never seen any one of them before, in all probability I shall never see any one of them again; but they were all exceedingly kind. They all seemed to be thoroughly well acquainted with the object of my mission, and they certainly made my four and a half hours' stay in the Sandwich Islands a very happy one. Four and a half hours! I should have liked to stay a month, and I am sure that I had at least half-a-dozen invitations to "lie over till the next steamer touched, and have a high old time;" but Captain Ghest was necessarily inexorable. Aloha! So I was amicably hustled into a wagonnette, in the company, if I remember aright, of an estimable Protestant clergyman, a couple of editors, a sugar-planter, and the Postmaster-General of the Hawaiian Kingdom. Whither my friends in the wagonnette intended to carry me I am sure that I do not know; but it was only after a number of piteous appeals on my part, and meek entreaties that I should be able to liberate my soul from the burden of the presents from the Baroness to the King, that I was temporarily released from custody, or, the rather, handed over to another set of amicable alguacils, who abunted me, so to speak, into a buggy drawn by two high-spirited horses, and driven by a full-bearded gentleman of unmistakably American extraction, in which vehicle I was conveyed to the royal palace.

Mr. Sala gives some account of the Hawaiian royal palace and the "commodious wooden bungalow in the palace grounds," where the King usually resides, and he describes "his Majesty David Laamea Kalakaua." In less than half an hour he and I "at a full knowledge of the fact that the Hawaiian kingdom is politically, commercially, and socially 'bossed' by the United States of America, and by the State of California in particular." After the ceremonies interposed between the King, Mr. Sala went on his way rejoicing, to fall speedily into the hands of his wagonnette friends:—I should have dearly longed to have had a quiet saunter-and observant prowl—through the leafy lanes which form the streets of Honolulu; but my genially imperious friends of the wagonnette would not hear of anything of that kind. I must ride. I must be driven by the tall, full-bearded Jehu of Transatlantic aspect. The consequence was that I saw Honolulu not as in a glass darkly, but under what I may term kaleidoscopic circumstances. It was a splendid day, and the sun was shining gloriously, although for a few days we could see the purple cloudsp ouring down huge sheets of rain. On the right there was the blue sea—calm to-day, majestic, imperturbable; but in the foreground on either side it was one almost maddening succession of kaleidoscopic panoramas. Now whole groves of the cocoa-nut palm; now leafy thickets blazing with the almost indescribably superb scarlet Bougainvilliers; then groves of cacti and prickly pear; then hedges of flaming hibiscus in brilliant flowers; then trim market gardens, delightful in their greenery, laid out by Chinese gardeners. Speedily more kaleidoscopic transformations. We came at last to a beautiful bungalow—a fishing villa, I was told, with a landing-stage jutting out into the blue sea. And here we found ladies and gentlemen, an elegant collation, Heidseck's Dry Monopole—not a Pommery and Greno I—in "spuming challices." There, too, we found not only a hearty welcome but polite conversation—the society small talk of London and Paris, of New York and Washington and San Francisco. I rubbed for a moment the eyes of my mind and wondered for a moment where I was. . . . Then I remember that I am at Honolulu, in the Sandwich Islands. Aloha!—*St. James's Gazette.*

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Golden Horn, 1,841 tons, Captain R Skimmin, sails to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steam-ship Prince Llevllyen, 1,100 tons, Captain T H Femercan, sail to-day for Genoa and Naples with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Sherborne, 1,180 tons, Captain J C Pharo, arrived in harbour yesterday from London (1st Aug), with a general cargo, 6 horses and 12 dogs.

THE A H steam-ship Timavo, 913 tons, Captain G Volam, which arrived in harbour on the 6th inst from Trieste, brought a general cargo and two deck passengers.

THE P and O steam-ship Rhosina, 1,773 tons, Captain W Curtis, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hongkong (15th August), with a general cargo and 18 deck passengers.

THE ship Manydown, 2,381 tons, Captain J Thomas, arrived in harbour on the 6th inst from Newport (Mon.), with a cargo of 3,638 tons coal. She is consigned to Messrs. Edward, Bates and Co.

THE B. and P. S. N. Co's steam-ship Henry Balckow, 630 tons, Captain Profumo, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bussorah (22nd August), with a general cargo, 365 cases opium and 80 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Flamstead, 1,339 tons, Captain J Greves, which arrived in harbour on the 6th instant from North Shields (5th Aug), brought a cargo of 179 tons coal and railway materials. She is consigned to the Captain.

### ARRIVALS.

| Sept. | Vessel. | Commander | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | Nizam (s) | Webber | Trieste, Aug. 10. |
| | Sherborne (s) | Pharo | London, Aug. 1. |
| | Rhosina (s) | Curtis | Hongkong, Aug. 15. |
| | H. Bolckow (s) | Profumo | Bussorah, Aug. 22. |

### DEPARTURES.

| Sept. | Vessel. | Commander | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | Calder (s) | Hughes | Bussorah. |
| | Asayria (s) | Macfarlane | Bussorah. |

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—

Ship Golden Horn, Skimmin, for Calcutta.

Steamer Prince Llewllyn, Emerson, for Genoa & Naples.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Armenia, for Liverpool, &c.

" Euphrates, for Kurrachee.

### DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPT. 7.

FROM LONDON.

Patna s—25 cases matches, W Chandbhoy; 75 cases yellow metal sheets, Ralli Brothers; 43 packages empty soda-water bottles and 73 casks earthenware, Kling, King and Co; 18 packages printing and 4 packages writing paper, B E S Press; 448 kegs paint of sorts, 100 firkins yellow colour and 30 firkins white lead lump, T Farjeonlabhoy; 3 cases table salt, 2 cases bacon, 4 cases cheese, 3 cases hams, and 29 cases rum, gin, and whisky, M Mackenzie and Co.

Rohilla s—3 cases oilmanstores, G Groom and Co; 6 cases stationery, Hassanally Abdoolally; 40 cases oilmanstores, 2 cases toilet requisites, 1 case medicine other sorts, and 3 cases biscuits, Jeewanji and Co; 300 cases brandy, D Cowasji; 5 cases brandy, D Ezekel; 37 cases port and sherry, Jamsetji Nowroji; 4 cases champagne, Phipson and Co; 43 cases port and sherry, Bolton and Co; 100 cases old tom, Sorabji Cowasji.

Henzada s—4 cases sailing dyes, Vussonji Toolseedass.

Khedive s—2 cases sherry, Atmaram Rungildas.

Hydaspes s—2 cases claret, Atmaram Rungildas.

FROM TRIESTE.

Rohilla s—4 cases gold paper, Ebramji Kikabhoy.

FROM MARSEILLES.

China s—1 hogshead brandy, D P Batha and Co.

### DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPT. 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Roxburgh s—8,000 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co; 1,800 cwts wheat, Vagjee Thakersee; 900 cwts wheat, Vulubjee Lalljee; 150 bales wool, L Cullinjee.

Bengore Head s—5 bales cotton, J. Kassidass; 112 bales cotton, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 8,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 653 cwts wheat, J. Purshotum.

Clan Buchanan s—134 bales wool, D Sassoon: 5,996 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 118 bales old gunnies and 19 bales old hemp, Premjee Lokerdass.

Armenia s—6,000 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Parramatta s—727½ cwts myrabollams, Gooculdass Jethany; 580 cwts myrabollams, D Pudansee; 20 bales skins, J Purdhan; 132 cwts gum, H Shamjee; 84 cwts ivory, E Passia; 24 cwts ivory, B Hurgowan; 121 cwts ivory, N Narondass; 272 cwts ivory, T Topen; 31 cwts ivory, C Shenjalli; 1 case gold sovereigns (Rs 1,04,000), the Agra Bank.

Highfield s—900 cwts myrabollams, Boorjee Vussonjee; 375 cwts myrabollams, D Sassoon and Co.; 18 bales woollen carpets, M Jackessondass; 4 bales woollen carpets, Motil Godhundass; 84 cwts fahmawa, Vajeer Hajee, 171 cwts fahmawa, H F Khackoy; 90 bales horns, B Sijin; 26 bales skins, P Damjee; 15 bales skins, M Alapaj; 20 bales skins, Lange, Moir and Co.; 9 bales hides, D Esmail; 10 bales hides, Pestonjee Eduljee; 10 cwts cardamom and 7½ cwts nutmeg, M Gooculdas; 2½ lbs ivory, Wallace and Co; 6,024 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 8 bales hides, John Campbell and Co.; 900 cwts wheat, Vulubjee Lalljee.


FOR GLASGOW.

Armenia s—10,000 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Elektra s—300 bales cotton, F Sanquet and Co; 100 bales cotton, B Heerjee and Co; 110 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR NAPLES.

Prince Llewllyn s—22 cwts wheat, M Cohen and Fils.

FOR GENOA.

Prince Llewllyn s—300 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 1,200 cwts gingelly seed, F Masothi and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

King's Cross s—3,400 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 4,100 cwts wheat and 2,571 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Elektra s—1 box gold coins (Rs. 2,000), M Cohen and Fils.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Elektra s—1 box gold coins (Rs. 900), M Cohen and Fils; 10 bales twist, Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Elektra s—112 lbs cardamoms, Camrodeen Nuzmoodeen; 6 cwts mowra seed, Ladha Ewjee; 10½ cwts black pepper, H E H Allana.

FOR CALCUTTA

Khandalla s—105 bales cotton, Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co.


### MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPT. 4.

Hartigan, Lt, 12th B N I, on duty, from Poona.

Knight, Lt, 39th Bl I, on language leave, from Cawnpore.

SEPTEMBER 5.

Meadows-Dy-Surg Genl, Bo M S, on duty, from Mhow.

Erskine, Lt, Bo, 2nd Glos Regt, on duty, from Ahmednagar.

Martin, Capt, Bl R E, on privilege leave, from England.

SEPTEMBER 6.

Vincent, Capt, Bo, on leave, from Poona.

Dawson, Lt, 22nd B I, on duty, from Satara.

SEPTEMBER 7.

Benley, Capt, Bo Comt Dept, on duty, from Kurrachee.

MacCartie, Lt, Bl Staff Corps, on leave, from Miradabad.

Smyth, Lt-Col, Bo, East York, on leave, from Poona.

Bradley, Lt, Bo, 2nd Glos Regt, on duty, from Ahmednagar.

Grant, Major, Bl, on leave, from England.

Hill, Lt, Bo 2nd E York Regt, on medical certificate, from Ahmedabad.

Carruthers, Lt, Md Comt, on furlough, from Umballa.

Tipping, Capt, Bl, on privilege leave, from Peshawar.

Willoughby, Major, 3rd L I, on leave, from Neemuch.

Farmer, Capt, Bo R A, on leave, from Neemuch.

Stewart, Lt, Bl R A, on leave, from Meerut.

Croake, Capt, 2nd Regt, Lancas Fus, on medical certificate, from Nusseerabad.

Smyth, Col, Bl, Dev Regt, on medical certificate, from Umballa.

Justice, Col, Md 6th Inf, H C, on medical certificate, from Raichore.

Adye, Capt, Bl 3rd Cav. H C, on leave, from England.

Parker, Lt, Bo, R Brigade, on leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—AUG. 37.

Ommanny, Lt-Col, Bl R A, on privilege leave, to Umballa.

SEPTEMBER 5.

Henderson, Dy. Surg. Gl., Md. M. S., on leave, to Colombo.

Armitage, Lt., Bl., R. A., on leave, to England.

Oswald, Lt., Bl., 1st Cav. H. C., from Remount duty, to Hingoli

Osborn, Maj., Bo. R. E., on duty, from Ahmedabad.

Phelps, Col., Bo., Comy. Gl., on duty, to Poona.

SEPTEMBER 6.

Alban, Lt., Bo., 7th Inf., on leave, to Ahmednagar.

SEPTEMBER 7,

Meadows, Dy-Surg-Genl, Bo M S, on duty, to Baroda

### BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
### REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lt.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, Sept. 8.

There will be drill in the Town Hall on Wednesday next, the 9th inst., at 9 p.m. All recruits are particularly requested to attend.

Intending competitors at the Poona Meeting are reminded that all entries should be sent to Head-quarters not later than the 10th inst. The entrance fees should be forwarded at the same time.

The range at Colaba is available for practice for the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps on Wednesday next, the 9th instant, from 4 p.m. to dark. Members must notify their intention not later than 1 p.m. on the day they wish to fire, to allow of arrangements being made for markers, &c.

The usual monthly Committee Meeting of the Volunteer Club will be held this day, Tuesday, the 8th inst., at the Club-room, Head-quarters, at 5-30 p.m. All members are requested to attend.

Vol. J R Rean having joined is to be taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to A. Company.

By order,
A. W. PITSON, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.


ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

PROPRIETORS,
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

EXPORT AGENTS.

BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman-street, London;
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate-street, London;
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London.
SANGER and SONS, Oxford street, London;

And all the London Wholesale Houses.

AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co. Calcutta.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON an 1 Co.

AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
BARRIE Co.; DE BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT.

MAURITIUS and Co.

AGENT FOR RANGOON,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.)
THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILLIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.

In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas Rorke, London.

Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and traveller.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN.—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the vision, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the purest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to any produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER.—No other hair-dressing is requisite. Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers and Perfumers in London, and throughout the world.

Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, roughness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalcules which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, natural condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

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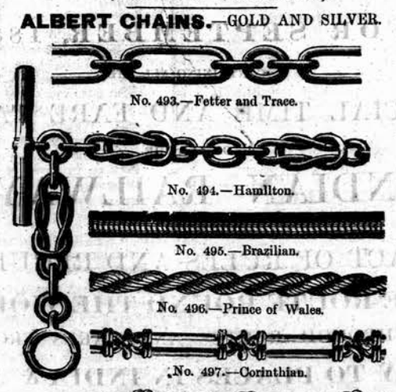

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